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No. 2304



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HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA REVIEWED

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 pp 13-15, 98

[Article by Keba Mbaye: "Africa and Human Rights"]

[Text] An alumnus of the William Ponty Teachers Training College, the holder of a master's degree in law and a degree in advanced studies in private law from the Paris Law School, a graduate of the National School of the FOM (Magistracy Section), Keba Mbaye has been chief justice of the Supreme Court of Senegal since 1964. Formerly president and currently a member of the UN Human Rights Commission since 1973, he is also president of the Human Rights Commission Special Experts Group. He has published a number of works on human rights including: "Realities of the Black World and Human Rights" and "The Right to Development as a Human Right."

Throughout the world, the period we have been going through for two decades has been characterized by an exceptional development of standards and speeches relating to human rights. But at the same time, human rights (whether it be a question of civil and political rights or economic, social and cultural rights) are being demanded or questioned, often with savage violence. Oppression and repression echo blind terrorism and throughout the world, intolerance and hate prevail.

It is now the duty of every individual to act in such a way to ensure that nations belonging to the United Nations, which in the words of the charter proclaimed their "faith in the fundamental rights of man," and the international community, one of whose goals is "to achieve international cooperation by solving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and while developing and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms," keep their commitments.

In the words of Rene Cassin, no country or continent can boast of having met the requirements of that common ideal of mankind which men of good will drafted on 10 December 1948 and which has become the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Africa itself has not done so and the failure of all attempts over the past 19 years to create an organ for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa is certainly eloquent proof of this. But the methods used thus far were perhaps not the best for succeeding, through an African conception of law and human rights, in creating an instrument capable of forging effective weapons for the fight against violations of human rights.

That is why the adoption, in July 1979 in Monrovia by the 16th Regular Summit Conference of the OAU, of a resolution proposed by President Leopold Sedar Senghor asking that the secretary general convoke a small conference of high-level experts for the purpose of drafting a provisional African Charter of the Rights of Man and Nations was hailed as one of the most important phases of the political evolution of Africa. The resolution stipulated that the charter should provide for the institution of organs whose purpose would be to promote and protect the rights of mankind and nations.

The limited conference of experts met in Dakar (Senegal) from 28 November to 7 December 1979 and prepared a document that was to be examined by plenipotentiaries summoned to Addis Ababa by the secretary general on 24 March 1980. Unfortunately, the meeting did not take place because of a lack of a quorum.

Africa has long-standing traditions of protecting human rights. The African universe was peopled with gods, spirits and dead ancestors which continued to participate in the life of the group through the intermediary of priest-medicine men, omens and ordeals.

In that Africa, law designed as a rule to support and impose a claim was applied only exceptionally. Law was inseparable from the idea of protection and the idea of duty. It was crowned with the halo of morality and religion.

The remark made by Joun Des Longrais about Asia ("Confucianist Asia prefers to equality an ideal of filial relations made of attentive protection and respectful subordination") could be applied to precolonial Black Africa. Generally speaking, in Africa, staying away from court, never having to go before the courts either as a claimant or a defendant, is a sign of wisdom and something to be proud of. Therefore, African primitive law is conciliatory and not litigious. It is based on a desire for consensus and understanding within the community.

African law in general is the law of the group, not only because it applies to microsocieties (lineage, tribe, ethnic group, clan, family), but also because the individual plays a lesser role. That is why human rights in traditional Africa have their own cause, object and function.

According to the European conception, human rights are a set of principles and rules placed in the hands of the individual essentially in order to enable him to defend himself against the group or entity representing him. This conception is not found in traditional Africa. In Africa, the individual is under the control of the archetype of the totem, the common ancestor or the protective spirit.

Professor Collomb, quoted by Senghor, writes quite correctly: "Existing in Africa means giving up the particular, competitive, selfish, aggressive and conquering individual to be with others in peace and harmony, with the living and the dead, the natural environment and the spirits inhabiting it or breathing life into it." Senghor continues: "Rights take the form of the rite that must be obeyed because it commands," a categorical imperative in the Kantian sense of the term.

Traditional Africa has a coherent system of human rights. But this system is bathed in a philosophy different from the one that inspired the Declaration of Human and Civil Rights. It would be easy to choose a few examples clearly showing the almost religious respect for the fundamental rights of each man. Socialist and humanist, Africa society could not fail to have a particular regard for man.

Let us take a few examples.

In traditional Africa, the right to life proceeds from the scrupulous respect which Africans have for their traditional religious beliefs. Not only is it a matter of human life, but even the life of animals. One kills only out of necessity: in order to defend oneself, feed oneself, make a sacrifice (expiatory, conciliatory or some other form) or to protect another life or property. Furthermore, respect for life does not only obey negative rules: not killing, but positive ones as well. The right to life postulates the obligation to provide for those who do not have the means to subsist in order to ensure their survival.

Religious freedom was effectively protected in traditional Africa. Religion surrounded the sociological entity: the clan, tribe or ethnic group.

But the transmission of beliefs from father to son and the reverential respect for the aged and the dead meant that outwardly, the members of a single ethnic group had little choice. The diversity of totems and "guardian spirits" is a manifestation of that religious freedom.

Freedom of association was manifested by the different groups that Africans formed and still form. The various types of associations were freely created and prospered in the forms of cultural groups, secret associations, groups for entertainment, sports and age classifications.

Freedom of expression was recognized in traditional Africa. It took the stratification of African society and the functional equality of individuals into account.

The right to participate in leadership of public affairs existed. In Senegal, the Diarafs, the Farbas, the Diambours and also the Ba Dolo and even the Neeno had the right to participate in discussions and decisions made by consensus.

There were also other rights and freedoms, particularly the right to circulate, the right to work, the right to education, and so on. But these rights and freedoms were rarely posed in terms of conflicts. It was almost a question of services placed in the hands of members of the community taken separately or as a group. For example, the education of a child was not only up to the parents, but also to the other members of the "expanded family" and even friends and any other adult persons.

This tendency toward respect for human rights has been thwarted in dominated Africa, meaning colonial Africa and the Africa still under the foreign yoke. What characterizes that dominated Africa is the failure to recognize Africans' basic freedoms and rights. For the needs of exploitation under colonization, the Europeans repeatedly trampled the universalism of human rights.

At the time of the negotiations for the adoption of the European human rights convention of 4 November 1950, that desire was clear, despite the existence of "overseas units." The general tendency was to draft a convention of the rights of European men.

One must be realistic and admit that the different declarations on human rights were drafted for the societies to which their promoters belonged. For example, it was not until 1960 and Resolution 1514 (XV) that one saw the international community unequivocally proclaim the right to self-determination, whose principle has since been taken up by international pacts relating to human rights.

Colonized countries have always been excluded from the unrestricted benefit of rules relating to human rights. The distinction between citizens and natives was based on failure to recognize the principle of equality that is the very basis of human rights.

Colonization itself is a violation of a fundamental right: the right to self-determination.

On the occasion of the Congress of African Jurists on the "advancement of law" held in Lagos in January 1961, it was emphasized that the right of nations to determine their own fate was the first right to be demanded because on it depends the correct application of all others. Colonization, the domination of one people by another, can only be justified by the previous admission by the colonizer of the basic inequality of races. As Jean-ne Hersh has written, it is because "colonialism wanted above everything else to continue to exploit its victims and justified that exploitation by racial prejudice: that of the intellectual inferiority of those who were exploited."

But in addition, the other rights and freedoms of the people colonized were not recognized. They had but a tiny part in the direction of their country's public affairs. The distinction between citizens and noncitizens thus

made it possible to deprive the second category of all the essential elements of civil and political rights: the right to vote, right to access to public employment, the right to be elected, and so on.

A number of unfortunately famous examples could easily show that the basic human rights were in question for the colonized person: right to freedom, right to free work, right to come and go, right of association and even religious freedom.

One must therefore admit that it was only recently, in the course of the drafting of human rights standards, that anyone began to think about the peoples of Africa. The declaration of 1 January 1942 made in Washington following President Roosevelt's "four freedoms" and the Atlantic Charter concerned nations at war against Nazism. Its signatories were mainly concerned with an honorable way out of the war and its effects on their respective countries. After the war, the discriminatory practices did not thereby cease. Hitlerism had caused people to be afraid of drafting racist doctrines because it had pitted two groups of men, both white, against one another, branding the second as anathema and as being subhuman. Jeanne Hersch rightly said that "when the UNESCO Charter of 1945 stipulated that world war had been made possible by manipulating the ideal of equality, it was not colonial racism that people were thinking about but rather, Hitlerian racism."

Even today, there are aftereffects of colonialism and racism in Africa: in South Africa and Namibia.

Consequently, colonization upset the harmony of traditional society in Africa everywhere. It distorted the social relations that existed between groups and superimposed on the public or private institutions new rules of organization whose essential purpose was to facilitate the exploitation of the native masses.

The normal reaction that one could legitimately expect of the Africans after their emergence into international society, when they had long been deprived of rights and freedoms, was that they should set themselves up as the tireless defenders of human rights.

Naturally, as soon as they achieved international sovereignty, the African countries unreservedly supported the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They drafted constitutions, going into detail about the principles and rules governing human rights. In most African constitutions, moreover, provisions relating to human rights are not in the preamble, but in the very body of the text of the charters, in the form of articles that can be evoked as a part of or positive law in trials.

Sir Jafawa Balewa said, at the Lagos conference in January 1961, that "the fundamental rights and particularly the right to individual freedom must be defined in every country by a law and ratified by the constitution."

but behind that fine facade made of constitutional, legislative and regulatory texts so carefully polished and repolished were the shantytowns of reality.

In Lagos in 1961, the jurists thought that independence was a *sine qua non* condition for respecting the rights of man. They were right. But their error lay in believing that this condition was adequate. Confronted with the task of building their nations, the African leaders gave priority to security and development.

In the name of security, it often happens that one particularly fights freedom of the press, freedom of association, and establishes dictatorships in order, it is said, to preserve the stability of governments.

Economic and social development also became a good excuse for making extremely grave distortions in rights and freedoms. The very purpose of development is deformed. Actually, development integrates human rights; in other words, there is no development without respect for human rights. At the colloquium held in Dakar in September 1978 on "Development and Human Rights," it was even explicitly said that there is a right to development and that meeting this right is the responsibility of governments. According to the conclusions of the colloquium, meeting this obligation is even a condition for the legitimacy of every government.

The conference of OAU chiefs of state in 1964 felt the need to create commissions. A Jurists Commission was set up, along with a Commission for Transport and Communications, in application of Article 20. This Jurists Commission was more an instrument for legal research than it was an organ for the promotion or protection of human rights. Moreover, it never saw the light of day. It was actually dissolved in 1966 without ever functioning!

One must therefore recognize that human rights in Africa are a subject of concern today.

But we surely came to the end of the tunnel with the mechanism devised in Monrovia in July 1979 and whose purpose is the adoption of a Human Rights Convention. In opting for a "Charter of the Rights of Man and Nations," the Africans wish to show that they intend to regain the specificity of the legal and social system of precolonial Africa, while taking the needs of universal society of the last decades of the 20th century into account.

The future alone will tell if our optimism is justified.

11,464

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

1979 KENYAN-MOZAMBIKAN TRADE DECLINES--Kenya's trade with Mozambique dropped by 40 percent last year as compared to 1978. Assistant Commerce Minister W. Arap Kisiero yesterday attributed the drop to payment difficulties and the local businessmen's attitude of not going through Government authorities such as the Kenya External Trade Authority in export promotion. Mr. Kisiero was speaking at Kenyatta International Airport on his return from the two-week international trade fair in Maputo which ended on Monday. Several Kenyan businessmen had displayed goods at the Kenya stand. Mr. Kisiero said Kenya's trade with Mozambique amounted to Sh. 3.6 million in 1976 and rose to Sh. 29.8 million in 1978. "But the latter amount dropped by 40 percent last year," Mr. Kisiero said. He said the Kenya stand had attracted a record crowd which included President Samora Machel. Mr. Kisiero said he had held discussions with the Mozambique authorities aimed at boosting trade between the two countries. [Excerpt] (Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Sep 80 page not given)

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST DEATHS, FPO COMMUNIQUE NOTED--In less than 2 weeks, between 19 and 30 August, approximately 30 children died of starvation in the north-eastern part of the Central African Republic, in the Birao region. An inter-ministerial mission, led by Mr Jean-Pierre Labouder, minister of state for planning, went to the scene to investigate. Several tons of grain obtained through the UNDP were distributed to the people most directly affected. The famine was provoked by the ravaging of the crops, first by floods, then by migrating locusts. The arrival in mass of refugees from Chad, fleeing the civil war, has aggravated the problem of provisions for the population. A further complication was the perturbation of the normal seasonal cycle, which has upset the agricultural calendar. In other developments, the FPO [Ubangi People's Patriotic Front], led by Dr Abel Goumba, international postal official in Benin, has released a new communique demanding "the immediate withdrawal of French occupation troops from Central Africa," and "the resumption of the 'round table,' with the aim of constituting a provisional government of national unity responsible for setting up free legislative and presidential elections." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 4] 9516

FORMER OFFICIALS UNDER POLICE PROTECTION--Mr Henri Maldou, former vice president of the Central African Republic, and Mr Bernard-Christian Ayandho, former prime minister, both discharged from their duties Saturday 23 August by President David Dacko, have been placed "under the protection of elements of the police and the Central African army," it was confirmed on Tuesday 26 August in Bangui (LE MONDE of 24-25 August). This measure was taken, according to the authorities, "because of their unpopularity, which gives rise to fears of demonstrations." The president of the republic, who also has the duties of head of government, pending the naming of a new prime minister, is supposedly considering "disclosing the facts" in the upcoming days about an "affair which has been ripening for a long time." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 7] 9516

CSO: 4400

CHAD

BRIEFS

FRANCE DENIES FAN ALLEGATIONS--The Quai d'Orsay categorically denied, Monday 1 September, the assertions of the command council of the Armed Forces of the North [FAN] of Mr Hissene Habre that the French Government is delivering arms and munitions to the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad (LE MONDE 2 September). Elsewhere, it was in Conakry--and not in Dakar, as an agency dispatch mistakenly reported--that President Sekou Toure (of Guinea) received Mr Habre on Saturday. The latter arrived in Dakar, where on Monday he met Mr Diouf, the Senegalese prime minister. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 80 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BOMBS EXPLODE IN ASMARA--Members of the enemy's forces have wounded many people in bomb attacks in two big cinemas in Asmara. Members of the enemy force opposed to the rule of the fascist Dergue [as heard] planted bombs in the Empero and Roma cinemas, on 12 September 1980, the anniversary of the day the fascist Dergue usurped power. Many people were wounded. [sentence indistinct] The Dergue soldiers also attacked the people who survived the explosion and were running for their lives, thus (?wounding) many others. [Text] [LD182248 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA]

TIGRAI LIBERATION FRONT--Tigrai--Reports from the TPLF [Tigray People's Liberation Front] confirm that on 25 September 1980 the heroic TPLF fighters attacked the enemy military camp in the town of Sekota, in the Wallo region housing over 700 soldiers. This is the second time that TPLF has brought the town under its control. Most of the soldiers in the camp near Sekota had been forcibly conscripted into the people's militia. In the surprise attack carried out by the heroic TPLF fighters, over 50 Dergue soldiers were killed, over 50 wounded and another 50 taken prisoner. Moreover, 3 military lorries; 147 assorted light and medium weapons; a huge quantity of ammunition; over 2,000 quintals of grain and dried milk; 60 quintals of sugar; 1,500 tins of butter; 12 quintals of coffee; various types of medicines, and other items were captured. Following the fall of the town, the residents held 2 days of demonstrations, denouncing the Dergue and hailing the victories of the people of Tigray. The TPLF victory over the fascist Dergue, at a time when the fascist Dergue is mounting an invasion to crush the legitimate struggle of the people of Tigray and is committing untold atrocities against peaceful civilians in the process, is very encouraging for the people of Tigray and their liberators and a major blow to the Dergue. [Text] [LD282000 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80 EA]

NAVY DESERTERS' REMARKS--Three petty officers of the Ethiopian Navy who deserted in Asmara have given themselves up to the TPLF for safe conduct out of the country. In a statement to our radio reporter, the officers discounted COPWE as a mere grouping of people who did not represent the people of Ethiopia. In spite of the bumper harvest, they added, people were dying of hunger because grain, including the Ethiopian staple grain teff, was being shipped to the Soviet Union in exchange for arms used to oppress the people. [Summary] [LD182236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA]

SEKOU TOURE DISCUSSES UPCOMING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AB292043 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In accordance with the directives of the 11th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the next 5-year economic and social program of our country is being prepared actively. Given the importance of the program and with the experience from the previous programs, the central authority will soon be working hard (?to this end).

As prelude to this, the head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who is chairing the preparatory sessions of the ministerial council, gave important instructions for the drawing up of that program of social and economic development at the cabinet meeting held on Saturday, 27 September 1980. Male and female militants of the party-state of Guinea, we invite you to listen to that important statement by President Sekou Toure:

We will not count solely on our own resources in some sectors--namely those depending on foreign investments--thanks to international cooperation, additional resources may be made available following negotiations with foreign partners. In this respect, there is no restriction. Any new possibility granted us within the framework of cooperation with a state, an organization or an individual will be used in addition to our own resources.

In my present statement, I want to indicate the procedures and methods to be followed in the preparation of the next program.

The rural sector will continue to enjoy a priority place in our program. Our goal is to obtain an increase in production and productivity in order to achieve food self-sufficiency with regard to cereals and products of animal husbandry and fisheries. Measures must be taken to reduce considerably the loss of agricultural products during harvest time and stocking. Cereal production will take first priority, without neglecting the production of various tubers, in order to embark on a policy of substituting some tubers for certain cereals the production of which remains insufficient. The development of agricultural production will

rely on farming at the level of communal agro-pastoral farms, FAC; subdivisional agro-pastoral farms, FAPA; cooperative societies and private farming companies; as well as joint farming companies and state companies.

With the next program, methodical and systematic efforts will be made to progress from the present system of fluvial agriculture to irrigated farming. This implies the construction of a dense network of small hydro-agricultural dams and small ponds. The national hydraulic authority will be reorganized to comprise a division for hydro-agricultural development and for the exploitation of our water resources.

In the sphere of animal husbandry, the goals to achieve will be improving the productivity of cows and goats. We will seek to develop poultry and cattle raising (passage indistinct)

In the sector of manufacturing industries, the stress will be on improving management and utilizing our capability to establish new industries and revive existing units. The development of the food, textile building material, mechanical and timber industries will help exploit our local raw materials and create indispensable new job opportunities. Incentives will be provided in order to encourage the development of medium-scale enterprises, both private and public. An office has already been set up for this purpose.

In the mining sector, we will at first aim at increasing the productivity of existing units; then we will insure their diversification and prepare for the processing industry stage. In this respect, particular attention has been given to the construction of an electrolytic aluminium processing industry. This will make the Konkour electric dam more profitable.

The exploitation of bauxite, iron ore, oil, gold, diamonds, uranium and other rare metals will be important aims in the mining sector. Our strategy will consist of intensifying large scale mining in those sectors bringing in foreign exchange, which, added to international assistance within the framework of cooperation, will enable us to finance the projects contained in the program and leave enough surplus to satisfy the current needs of the people. Therefore, we need to make an estimate of the foreign exchange earnings that can be derived from these mining industries. The creation of this commercial scale is of prime importance.

In the energy sphere, priority will be given to the creation of (three types) of hydroelectric complexes--for the renovation and extension of production systems, for the distribution of electricity, and for water distribution in the main cities of the country. We must stress that the potential hydroenergy resources of Guinea are great and that energy resources must be systematically tapped, since without energy no economic and material development can be effective and it is

uneconomical for Guinea to base its development on the use of petroleum products which it does not currently produce and which are increasingly expensive. We need to use our potential oil resources for other purposes, that is, for transformation into electrical power, as we all know that we need to electrify the countryside, even in the smallest villages.

Important work must be done in the sphere of communications. In the field of telecommunications we must complete the national microwave transmission network, extend the international network, extend and modernize the telephone exchanges and networks, develop the radio and television networks, develop the rural telephone system for the FAPA [agro-pastoral district farms]. In the field of public works and transportation we must build and renovate national roads, repair roads and feeder roads in order to improve the transportation of agricultural produce to the consumer areas of the [few words indistinct]. We must link the national network with those of neighboring countries, to build and extend bridges, renovate railway tracks and create marine transport companies [few words indistinct]. Particular attention will be given to the transportation of (?service) goods.

In the field of education, the aim will be to satisfy the needs of the various sectors for average and highly qualified and competent personnel. An adequate scientific and technical infrastructure will be created. We will create many highly practical professional schools especially so that each engineer will have highly qualified technical aides and so that each qualified technician will have at least 10 specialized workers. Special attention will be given to the promotion of scientific and technical research for our development. Instead of limiting ourselves to merely imitating the [word indistinct], we must realize that Japan, for example, took pains to digest and assimilate the technologies of others and then it created its own technology, which has permitted it to beat the others today and pulverize the [few words indistinct].

In the social sphere, improving and modernizing as well as expanding the infrastructure of the sanitary systems in both rural and urban centers will constitute an important objective in a sector that has always received the attention of the party-state. We must point out here that although we need to save our resources, we must nevertheless invest in vital spheres such as health, so we must organize preventive and collective medical schemes in the rural areas especially. [break in transmission]

CSO: 4400

CHANGE IN PRC-KENYAN RELATIONS NOTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 80 pp 17, 18

[Text]

NOTHING could be more apt in showing the change undergone by Kenya's relations with China than President Daniel arap Moi's opening remarks, as he was being welcomed to Peking on Sunday by China's new Premier, Zhao Ziyang. "I am happy to be here in China, a great country," said President Moi, who pointed out that it was his first visit. Kenyans, he said, had a lot to learn from China. He expressed the hope that his tour of China would give him a true reflection of what Kenya would be able to import from China, "both ideologically and economically."

Moi was speaking in Peking because of improved relations between the two countries. He himself was instrumental in injecting warmth into Kenya-China relations when he reopened Kenya's embassy in Peking at the end of 1978, thus closing a difficult chapter in the two countries' relations dating back to the early 1960s when Kenya was going through a power-struggle between the radicals and conservatives in the ruling party Kanu. The Kenyan authorities suspected that China, then at the height of its radical cultural revolution, was sending some money to Kenya's radical group. After several warnings and expulsions of junior members of the Chinese mission in Nairobi, Kenya finally expelled the Chinese ambassador

on June 29, 1967. The Chinese retaliated by expelling Kenyan diplomats from Peking on July 3 the same year. But while the Chinese later reopened their mission in Nairobi, Kenya waited until President Moi took Kenya's leadership after the death of the founder of the nation, Jomo Kenyatta.

But China has also undergone substantial change. Revolution is no longer one of its exportable commodities. Indeed, *Quotations from Chairman Mao*, which President Moi banned in August 1967 (and which is still a proscribed publication in Kenya) when he was vice-president and minister for home affairs, is no longer the source of infallible wisdom and inspiration to the Chinese leaders. Just over a week before President Moi's visit, the Chinese leadership put the final seal on its move to the right with the adoption of an economic programme that would have been condemned as heretic during Mao's time and which is closer to Kenya's own line of thinking. While China is still officially a communist country, it shares with Kenya a similar stand on a number of international issues. Both are willing to work closely with the United States against the expansion of the Soviet influence in Asia and Africa. Specifically, they are opposed to Soviet military intervention

in Afghanistan and have taken every opportunity to make public that opposition.

At a banquet given by Zhao on Sunday night, the concurrence of views by the leaders of the two countries emerged very clearly. President Moi took the opportunity to renew his call for the superpowers to stop violating the territorial integrity and political independence of the third world countries just to achieve their own selfish ends. To the Chinese the worse offender of the two superpowers is the Soviet Union in its intervention in Afghanistan, directly, and in Cambodia, by proxy of Vietnam. Zhao had the Soviet Union clearly in mind when he said his country was determined to unite with all "justice

upholding and peace-loving countries in a just effort to wage a campaign against the policies of war and aggression pursued by hegemonists (a term used to refer to the Soviet Union). The Communist Party's organ, the *People's Daily*, had earlier praised Kenya's non-alignment and opposition to superpower rivalry.

It is, however, not clear how high the international crisis featured in President Moi's talks with the Chinese leaders. After the welcome by Zhao at the Great Hall of the People, the two leaders went immediately into talks attended, on the Kenya side, by the six ministers accompanying President Moi, the civil service head, Jeremiah Kiereini, presidential economic adviser, Philip Ndegwa and Kenya's ambassador to

MOI'S PRC TRIP SHOWS 'KENYA TAKES NONALINEMENT SERIOUSLY'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi wound up his tour of China yesterday and we congratulate him on what, by all accounts, was a very successful official visit, the first to China by a Kenyan Head of State. The Chinese Government and people gave President Moi an enthusiastic welcome befitting our Head of State.

When President Moi announced that he was going to China there were many sceptics who wondered whether any constructive results would stem from the visit. They argued that relations between Kenya and China had been cool, if not non-existent, since 1964 when the then Premier, Chou En-lai, made a statement in Mogadishu, Somalia, that Africa was "ripe for revolution". Rightly or wrongly, this statement was understood to have been targetted at Kenya, which at the time was fighting internal dissidents backed by Somalia.

Fortunately, things have changed for the better since then. Both Kenya and China now have different leadership and history, which, in its own mysterious way, has shown the two countries that they have some things in common and they can co-operate in some areas to their mutual advantage.

What is important for some foreigners to understand is the fact that Kenya takes its non-alignment seriously. Shortly before the trip several foreign States' news analysts said it was puzzling why the trip was being undertaken. Some of them are the same persons who in the past have accused this country of being in one recognised camp, thereby not following the true path of non-alignment. They cast doubt on Kenya's ability to have healthy relations with different powers if it suited its interests. In a way, the same powers were showing off, claiming to be holier than Kenya in their practice of non-alignment. By this visit they have been proved wrong.

Also, some of our friends have also wondered, rather loudly, in their media organs, whether the visit can be interpreted as showing that Kenya is abandoning other friends. This attitude was more explicitly shown by

Western media representatives in Peking who were reported to be clamouring for an interview with President Moi in order to get a clue on the interpretation of a possible "new" alliance being forged between the two countries. They too misunderstand Kenya's right to choose her friends without being dictated to by any nation or group of nations.

The leaders of this country have never kept it a secret that, in order to speed development, they will seek aid from their friends, all or any of them. In pursuing that objective, they have built contacts with many nations. Some of these are in a better position to aid Kenya with respect to very specialised areas in which they are leaders. China has expertise in such areas as rural industry, irrigation, rice, culture and afforestation among others. These are areas of major concern in the development of our country and therefore any help in these sectors, or for that matter any others, will be very welcome.

Sometimes the Super-Powers, as well as other nations who are not so powerful but who claim to have areas of trading and political interest in parts of the globe, do not understand that small States have a right to be involved in the great debates about issues which are of concern to mankind in general. The small countries have intensified their campaign to get their point of view on global issues heard. The most recent attempts, on a very critical issue, was the inconclusive debate which has just ended in the UN General Assembly on the organisation of the world economy. Other issues include peace and regional security, the law of the sea and energy.

President Moi has expressed himself quite strongly on most of these issues, which constitute some of the major problems of our times. His trip, therefore, also served as an opportunity to make his views known to the new Chinese leadership at first hand. Since some of these issues will long to be before international forums, where one needs friends to help push one's point of view, the relations established now ought to bear fruit in the international arena in the future.

Areas of agreement between governments are usually subjected to the normal State procedures which, among other things, leave the announcing of details to the relevant authorities. Although it is broadly known that agreement was reached in the areas of cultural exchanges and aid for a sports complex and some rural industries, we await the return of the President for the details.

It is important to point out both to our friends and enemies that President Moi and the people of Kenya are committed to pursuing an active role in international affairs since they believe seriously that issues which are of concern to mankind should be discussed by all the nations of the world and not just a select few who in the past have often usurped the right to speak for all. Towards that end, we are sure President Moi will continue to speak on these issues and travel abroad to put the Kenyan point of view to other leaders in person since that is the way of true non-alignment.

KENYA

IRAN-IRAQ WAR 'LIKELY TO AFFECT' NATION'S OIL SUPPLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Sep 80 p 44

[Excerpt] Kenya's oil supply is likely to be affected if the Iran-Iraq war continues much longer.

The country's maximum storage capacity is for about 30 days and fears are being expressed that the reserves might soon run out if the war continued.

Tankers from Kenya are already reported in the vicinity of the Gulf area and any delays in their arrival could result in "a shortage situation." Normally, they take only about 10 days enroute.

Contacted yesterday, a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Energy, Mr. Mbote, said the Government was "monitoring the situation very carefully." He said there were still "sufficient stocks" to cushion a temporary disruption of supplies from the Middle East.

He did not say for how long the remaining stocks would last. But the situation remains fluid in case Iran finally decides to close the Hormuz Straits--the narrow passage through which over three-quarters of the world's oil supplies pass.

Kenya gets its 18 million barrels of crude a year from the Gulf countries. It is not clear how much oil Kenya now gets from Iraq. But the Total Oil Co., which accounts for 14 percent of the market here, gets most of its supplies from Iraq.

A year ago the picture would have been different as Kenya received 14 percent of its supplies from Iran.

At least one tanker with 70,000 tonnes of crude was due to arrive in Mombasa yesterday and another four by the end of October, according to a source at the Kenya Ports Authority. But it was not immediately known how long it would take to process the cargo since the refinery plant in Mombasa is closed till mid-October for the annual cleanup operations.

In normal circumstances, 70,000 tonnes of crude would only be enough for 16 days.

"If we can have at least two tankers arriving in Mombasa in the next couple of days, we will be in a good position for a few more weeks," an industry source told the NATION.

Some 18.5 million barrels of oil pass through the Straits of Hormuz every day. Most of this goes to Western Europe, North and South America, Japan and Africa.

Although there is an alternative outlet through a strategic pipeline connecting Iraq and Saudi Arabia with the Mediterranean Sea, it can only handle two million barrels a day.

Apart from oil, Kenya is not likely to be hurt by the conflict as its trade with the countries of the region has not been substantial.

Confirm

The Kenya Ports Authority confirmed there was "no ship with general cargo" which had recently left for the Gulf.

Associated Press reports from London that tanker traffic moved normally yesterday through the Straits of Hormuz, escalating Iran-Iraq war.

CSO: 4420

SWEDISH TRADE DELEGATION ON TEN-DAY VISIT

Minister's Remarks

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Sep 80 p 16

[Text]

KENYA encourages industries which generate employment and earn foreign exchange.

This was said yesterday by the Industry Minister, Dr. Munya Wanyuki, when he received in his office an eight-man Swedish trade delegation led by Prince Bertil of Sweden who was accompanied by Princess Lilian.

Dr. Wanyuki told the visitors that Kenya was concerned with creating a political atmosphere conducive to foreign investment and assured them that the Government would always try to protect the investor.

The Minister said Kenya welcomed investment in industries which were import oriented and called on potential investors to involve the locals in their joint ventures.

He told the delegates, who are on a 10-day visit to the country, that 90 per cent of Kenya population was in the rural areas. He urged them to consider setting up small scale industries in rural areas which could use the raw materials readily available there.

He asked the delegates to exchange ideas with Kenyan officials to understand what each country could offer another.

Dr. Wanyuki thanked the Swedish government for the assistance it had given the country and hoped it would continue to help in the future.

He also noted that Sweden's relations with African countries "are very cordial".

Prince Bertil thanked the Minister and the Government of Kenya and hoped the delegates would have an opportunity to study the country's industrial and commercial sectors.

At another function yesterday, Commerce Minister Eliud Mwamunga urged Sweden to improve its trade terms with Kenya.

He said there was currently an imbalance in trade between the two countries which did not favour Kenya.

The Minister was speaking at a lunch at a Nairobi hotel in honour of the Swedish delegation.

He said Kenya was eager to increase its trade with Sweden and was currently working on programmes to promote Kenyan products in Sweden. He noted that trade between the two countries had risen from Sh. 126 million in 1976 to Sh. 400 million last year. He said coffee made up 90 per cent of Kenya's exports to Sweden while imports ranged from raw materials like steel and iron ore to motor vehicles.

Nairobi Daily Nation in English 25 Sep 80, p. 0

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Swedish delegation now in Kenya could not have come at a better time. The mission, which includes presidents and managing directors of some of the leading names in Swedish industry — including Volvo, LM Ericsson and Tetra Pak — seeks to strengthen the growing trade links between the two countries and will also investigate the setting up of new joint industrial and commercial ventures. These aims are fully compatible with the Government's economic strategy of encouraging foreign investors, especially in industries which generate employment and earn foreign exchange.

As it has done in the past, the Swedish Government has indicated that it will continue assisting Kenya to lessen its dependence on the international community while at the same time stimulating the development of democracy by raising the living standards of the people in the rural areas. Sweden has done this by helping to construct health centres and water projects, especially in semi-arid areas such as West Pokot.

The Swedish Government has also assisted in the development of our rural areas by financing the Sh. 54-million Kitale Technical School which is expected to be ready before the end of next year. Graduates from the school will eventually find rural employment where they will be engaged on projects that will benefit the majority of Kenyans while also helping curb the migration of young people from the rural to the urban areas in search of employment.

While welcoming the aid given so far and hoping that it will continue, we hope the Swedish Government and industrialists will also assist us to correct the current trade imbalance between the two countries. They can do this by diversifying their imports of Kenyan products. As of now, Sweden only imports agricultural products — especially coffee — from Kenya. The success of Kenya's effort to break into the international market, including the Swedish one, will be speeded up considerably if the international community agrees to transfer technology to Kenya without making us pay prohibitive fees for it. This is an area that we hope the Swedish industrialists will look at closely with their Kenyan counterparts.

The Kenyan hosts can also learn valuable lessons from their Swedish guests. The first is that Sweden, a small and geographically isolated country, has been getting richer and richer because the Swedes are a very hard-working people. Unlike other countries which look down on scientific researchers, Swedish scientists are encouraged and supported by rich industries even when the research findings are not likely to bear fruit in the near future. Additionally, although Sweden is not a rich country by Western standards, the government ensures that Swedish industry has the resources necessary to produce goods that are highly competitive in the world markets.

It cannot be over-emphasized that competition is the name of the game in the world markets, although it is true that more and more countries are setting up tariffs to curb imports. The few openings that are left are taken up by countries which produce quality goods at competitive prices. This means that, while the Swedes may help us by launching import programmes for our goods, our industrialists must do much more than some seem to be doing to improve the quality of their products while ensuring that they are competitively priced. This is one aspect that we need to pay urgent attention to.

The sober truth is that we have to diversify the markets for our manufactured products if we are to arrest the deteriorating balance of payments position brought about partly by the erratic oil price hikes and the falling prices of our agricultural exports. This situation has been made worse by our over-reliance on markets in developing countries for our manufactured products, which constitute 86 per cent of our products. The Western developed countries take up 11 per cent, while the centrally-planned economies and the petrodollar markets take up the rest.

This over-reliance has meant that Kenya's exports have suffered whenever there have been misunderstandings between Kenya and some of these developing countries, especially in the immediate neighbourhood. The recurrent civil strifes in these countries have also contributed to lessening Kenyan exports. What is more fundamental, however, is the fact that these countries are also trying to set up industries that are similar to those in Kenya in their own bid to limit imports.

These factors mean we must ensure that we break into the international market for our economic survival. Other developing countries, especially in South-East Asia, have illustrated that, as long as a country can produce the goods that the world needs, the markets are there. Sweden and our other trading partners can help us to do this, we hope. But we must help ourselves first.

ISSUES FACING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OUTLINED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PARLIAMENT resumes today and members ought by now to be ready to tackle some of the business left outstanding from the last sitting. Many people seem not to understand that Parliament is a very important institution in the governing of Kenya. It is the third branch of Government and is charged with the very basic responsibility of passing the laws which guide this country. Members of Parliament are required by the Constitution always to ensure that the law is revised to keep up with changing circumstances, be they economic, political, or social.

Of course, they do not pluck ideas from thin air, but they are supposed to represent the interest of the constituents who elect them. Sometimes this point is lost in the clash of debate in the House where even the parliamentarians themselves seem to want to censure some of their colleagues who either talk too much or talk on subjects which may at times be of little interest to the majority. Sometimes outsiders join in the clamour that some parliamentarians are too vocal or have views which are extreme.

These views, if pursued to their logical conclusion, would lead to limiting either the debates or the number of speakers. This would be dangerous since it would tend to limit the sources of ideas about our society and, more important, the approaches and methods necessary for improving the well-being of all Kenyans. There are many things which, theoretically, we can do to attain the ideal of improved standards of living for the majority of the people. These have to be debated, agreed on and enacted into law so as to give some measure of agreement and purpose to the society's ultimate objectives - which are always more important than those of any particular individual. Those who invented the parliamentary method were convinced that short of bringing all the people to one public meeting to get their views and preferences, the next best thing was to bring the people's representatives together.

What emerges is better than rule by a dictator or even rule by a committee of bureaucrats who are neither elected nor asked by the people to be their representatives. Kenya adopted a parliamentary system at independence because it recognised the need for the people to be represented. As is well known it is from those elected that the country chooses the President, who becomes Head of State only after having first been elected a representative of the people.

In the last sitting and before, one could argue that some Members did not appear to take the business of the House seriously since, on many occasions, there was no quorum. What was even more strange was that, on occasion, the Front Bench had only one or two representatives present. This meant that some Ministers and Assistant Ministers were not there either to listen to the views of MPs or to lead the discussion in some of the debates. Although one can understand that they are busy it should always be clear to them that they have a basic duty to attend Parliament. If they feel that this is a waste of time, then there must be something which needs putting right.

There are many issues of major interest to our future development. Perhaps most important is soil and water conservation. It looks as if we have reached the limits of agricultural growth unless we introduce some very major programmes in soil and water conservation. This area also embraces programmes on reafforestation, which will not simply aid conservation but also make a significant contribution to our energy resources. Conservation of energy, as well as the need for creating institutions to supplement the existing ones in this sector, is an area which needs to occupy the Members' time. So does the organisation of trade and the regulation of urban housing rents.

Parliament is resuming after President Moi has just returned from his State visit to China. During that visit, he not only took with him members of the Cabinet, but also civil servants, backbenchers, and, perhaps most significantly, students from the University. All these representatives were taken so as to allow them to see how a different society is coping with development problems. They were ambassadors and they all should be in a position to help us rethink some of our approaches to problems. It is important also that what we learn from others can be quickly translated into action so as to make for more meaningful development. We believe that knowledge, from whatever source, should always be used in re-evaluating how we have done things in the past and how we can do them better in the future. Parliament has a role in making sure that such knowledge is quickly translated into the law of the land.

Recesses give MPs time to go to their constituencies to consult with their people.

Fast changes demand that Parliament, like all other institutions in society, think more and more about the future implications of their actions of the day. Parliament must therefore always anticipate the future in its deliberations.

ODINGA'S 'IMMENSE INFLUENCE' IN LUOLAND CONTINUES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW In English 26 Sep 80 p 17

[text]

He was the man who wasn't there. As Mr. David Okiki Amayo and Mrs Phoebe Muga Asiyu battled it out for the Karachuonyo parliamentary seat in this week's by-election, Kenya's former vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, was in England where he had gone three weeks ago on a business trip on behalf of the Cotton lint and seed Marketing Board of which he is chairman. In his defeat, Amayo is reportedly blaming Odinga for his political misfortunes in Karachuonyo. He is even accusing sitting Luo MPs, virtually everyone of whom campaigned for or favoured Asiyu, of being Odinga men. While there is no doubt that Odinga was an influence in Karachuonyo where Amayo's past virulent anti-Odinga politics may have alienated many voters, any attempt to explain Asiyu's victory purely in terms of Odinga's pervading influence in Luoland is simplistic, and coming from Amayo, it is merely an echo of the kind of politics which no longer seem to make much sense in Luoland.

One inescapable fact is that Asiyu was immensely popular in her own right. Final figures showed that she won nearly half of the votes cast in East Karachuonyo, Amayo's home area. Elsewhere in the constituency, she beat Amayo almost five to one in votes. A better area to look for reasons behind this kind of landslide victory is the sympathy vote which was generated in favour of Asiyu by the tension and violence which erupted towards the end of the campaign. At one point Asiyu and

her driver were manhandled by Amayo's supporters and there must have been many women in Karachuonyo who voted for her as if to make amends for the maltreatment she had received.

Perhaps just as relevant is the fact that some of the people who campaigned for her or favoured her candidacy, men like Mr. Zablon Olang, an assistant minister for constitutional and home affairs, have not in the past been known for keen support of

Odinga. "What brought all of us together," Olang told *The Weekly Review*, "is that we can work with Phoebe but we can't work with Mr. Amayo." One problem for Amayo was that prior to the 1979 general election she had adopted the view that he was a more loyal supporter of the president than any other Luo leader, something which seemed to rile other leaders who considered their loyalty as being second to none.

After the Ugenya and Karachuonyo by-elections, it is not possible to deny the immense influence which Odinga, either as a person or through the magic of his name, still has in Luoland. But it does not make sense to try and read everything which goes on among the Luo in terms of pro-Odinga versus anti-Odinga politicians any longer. Politics being what it is, what is going on in Luoland is probably not a case of if you can't beat them (Odinga and his group) join them. Most probably after more than two decades of bitter personality squabbling, Luo leaders are generally getting tired of negative politics and are trying to forge ahead in activities which would uplift their community as fast as possible. In any case, a whole generation of new leaders has come up during the past twenty years; they seem more at home with development-oriented projects than with bickering, and this could explain the new spirit of accommodation in Luoland rather than the supposed sweeping resurgence of Odingaism. ■

(50) 4420

NCPB REPORTEDLY 'HEADED FOR ROUGH TIME'

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 80 p 26

(text)

THE National Cereals and Produce Board has just started buying maize from farmers within the country; nevertheless it looks like the organisation is headed for a rough time. To date, the board has only managed to buy just under 100,000 bags of maize from all the provinces. The Rift Valley Province tops the list with 80,000 bags bought from it so far. Western Province follows with 6,000 bags. Nyanza Province comes third with 5,000 bags. But even within the leading maize producing provinces, maize production seems concentrated or mainly coming from a few areas. In the Rift Valley, for example production has been mainly from the southern parts, encompassing such areas as Kilgoris, Narok, Kericho and Loitokitok. The latter area has in actual fact provided the National Cereals and Produce Board with the biggest haul of maize - 40,000 bags. In Western Province, maize production seems concentrated in Webuye, while in Nyanza Province, the maize production area encompasses mainly Kihanja, Kisii and some parts of Homa Bay.

The cereals board even suggests that the country might be forced to continue the importation of yellow maize. Adverse weather conditions have played havoc with the maize production of the rest of the province, and the board finds it difficult to foresee any reasonable output of maize coming

from the Central Province; 100,000 or so bags of maize may be bought from this area, but this would be very minimal, according to the managing director of the board, Mr. C. Webb. The weather condition has been particularly bad in the lower parts of Central Province. Total crop failure has been registered in the Eastern Province, and the government, according to board, might be forced to feed the region for the rest of the season. North Eastern Province and Coast Province appear not to be in a better position and seem to have suffered the worst cases of drought which is claimed to have been mainly responsible for the crop failures in these regions.

The government had earlier on forecast a "bumper harvest" of maize in 1980. Apparently this forecast was on the basis of the weather conditions which looked promising earlier on in the year. This speculation on the harvest of maize might also have been a result of the healthy green maize plants that abounded in the fields, or even a psychological tool to quieten the restive population. Whatever the reason, the government finally expected the maize yield for 1980 to be in the region of 24-28 million bags. The Cereals Board, however, thinks, that the forecast was rather on the high side. The prevailing drought and storm conditions in many parts of the country indicate that production would be much lower than

expected, and a conservative figure of close to 15 million bags is suggested. A higher yield could have been possible if the weather condition had remained as it was a month ago, but as things stand now, only a miracle can raise the expected yield to a higher level.

Of the 15 or so million bags of expected maize yield, only about one third will reach the cereal boards silos. The farmers are expected to consume the rest of the yield. In this case, according to the board, the government might be forced to continue the importation of yellow maize to keep the reserves at a reasonable level. The Central Bureau of Statistics also seems to register this imminent shortage in

maize production. In its earlier forecast for 1980, it had indicated a gradual fall in maize prices to a national average level of shs.1.98. This was in expectation of a very high level of maize production. In its latest market information bulletin report, this expectation seems to have been dashed by the reality of things. The national maize price is as high as shs.4.50. The continuing rise in prices of maize is a pointer that the supply of the commodity is declining, and will continue to decline if weather conditions remain as they currently are. One thing which is for certain is that there is not going to be any bumper harvest as projected by the authorities concerned. ■

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVICE REVIEW COMMISSION PRESENTS REPORTS TO MOI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 80 p 12

[Text]

AFTER ten months of deliberations, the Waruhiu Civil Service Review Commission presented its report to President Moi last Friday. Even before the contents of the report are known, civil servants are likely to have their expectations heightened in the hope that their conditions are at last under consideration. They probably will not be wrong to expect big improvements in their terms of service. Initially, the commission was expected to take six months conducting its investigations and compiling its report, but when its work was already in progress, the commission's original terms were broadened to include the Teachers' Service Commission and the University of Nairobi together with its constituent institution, the Kenyatta University College.

The setting up of the Commission marks the third time in a period of two years that the government has launched comprehensive reviews of various government services including parastatal corporations. A similar review was mounted to look into the terms of service of the country's armed services and presented its report early this year. It is widely believed that the recommendations of the Armed Forces Review Commission have already been implemented, resulting in better conditions of service for members of the armed forces. A similar study was carried out on the operations of parastatal corporations. While presenting the report of the parastatal review

commission, its chairman, Mr. Phillip Ndegwa, had warned that some parastatal corporations had not been operating efficiently. Others, the report had said, had outlived their usefulness and the commission advised that they should be wound up. And although no parastatal corporations have been wound up as a result of the report, there has been a reshuffle of senior officers of parastatals which many observers think were aimed at increasing the efficiency of public corporations.

The setting up of the Waruhiu commission also marks the second time in about ten years that the government has undertaken a major review of the civil service. A similar review, headed by Mr. Duncan Ndegwa in 1972, proposed a wide-ranging study of the civil service, making many recommendations in the process. The Ndegwa commission's report has, however, attracted a lot of criticism for having recommended that civil servants could engage in private business. Critics of the commission have often singled out this recommendation and point out that many civil servants have as a result become involved in businesses which sometimes lead to a conflict of interests between their official duties and their private commercial undertakings. Whatever other grievances the Waruhiu Commission might have encountered in their enquiries, they could not miss to notice the pervasive complaint about low salaries in the civil service.

This would appear to account for the noticeable migration from the civil service to the private sector.

Salaries in the civil service were the subject of another review in 1977. This review did not, however, affect all grades but covered employees in job groups G to Q. An employee in job group G starts with a salary of K£864 per annum which works out to Shs. 1440 per month. The highest he can hope to advance is K£1212 per year which is shs. 2020 per month. But to get to the highest salary for his grade it would take ten years. At the lowest end of the scale, employees in job group A earn a salary of K£219 per annum which amounts to shs. 365 per month. At the highest end of the hierarchy, senior civil servants in job group Q earn between K£4584 to K£5514 per year, figures which translate to shs. 7,650 and shs. 9,190 per month respectively.

Civil servants argue that comparable positions in the private sector pay better salaries than they get in the civil service. A permanent secretary in a ministry would compare with the chairman, general manager or manag-

ing director of a large limited company, but would, however, earn, they argue, one third or a quarter of his counterpart's salary in the private sector. Executives in the private sector, however, argue that work in the private sector does not normally permit them to indulge in private businesses. The higher remuneration in the private sector, therefore, acts as compensation for the lack of freedom to operate businesses and generally, for the reduced job security as compared to the civil service, employees in the private sector claim. In the teaching profession, the position is almost similar. An arts graduate teacher starts at a salary of Shs. 2020 per month, whereas his science counterpart earns an initial salary of shs. 2100 a month. In industry or commerce, the same graduate would probably earn one and a half times more at least. The Waruhiu Commission cannot have failed to notice this discrepancy. Probably civil servants will have their salaries reviewed upwards to make their jobs more attractive. This must, however, remain speculative until the contents of the commission are disclosed. ■

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON KENYANIZATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME expatriates will never be forced out to make way for Kenyans.

Parliament was told this yesterday by a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Nicholas Biwott.

He said it would be unfair to Kenyanise posts held by people who had invested their money in Kenya. However, expatriates employed by such investors would eventually be replaced.

Mr. Biwott was replying to a question from Bungoma South MP Lawrence Situna, who had asked how many expatriates with work permits were working in the private and Government sectors.

Mr. Biwott said there were 10,177 expatriates in the private sector, 792 in Government and 1,000 teaching. There were 432 expatriate accountants, 65 secretaries, 2,947 general managers, 375 technical managers and 69 advisers.

By the end of June this year, 21 expatriates had been replaced, he said.

The Minister said Kenyanisation of secretarial posts was under constant review and the number of expatriates in that field was falling.

He said he had issued an order to the tea and coffee industries to progressively replace expatriates.

Answering a question from Nyandarua South MP Kimani wa Nyonke, Mr. Biwott said he was satisfied with the progress being made by the Kenya Commercial Bank and the National Bank of Kenya in replacing expatriates.

Any replacements had, however, to be properly trained, he said.

Seventy-five per cent of managerial posts in banks were held by Kenyans, and, said the Minister, the Government was aiming for total Kenyanisation at the banks.

RECURRING SHORTAGES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES NOTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Sep 80 p 33

[Text]

WITHIN the last few weeks Kenyan consumers have been considerably inconvenienced once again following recurring shortages of essential commodities like milk, butter, rice and now, cement. Apart from the often-sang reasons for these shortages — hoarding and smuggling — also responsible are poor planning in the distribution systems, a shift in consumer eating habits and rapid population growth. Production facilities for some commodities seem to be stagnant in their growth, and this has also affected supplies, particularly of rice.

There is still a registered shortage of butter despite the assurance from the managing director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Mr. Gitahi Ngaruro that the country has more butter than it needs. Ngaruro stated that retailers normally require a higher quantity of butter than their regular stock, then hoard the surplus and later charge higher prices for it. Because of this behaviour, the KCC has tightened its distribution of butter, he explained. But this move by the KCC seems to be so tight that the organisation has inadvertently created a shortage.

Ngaruro further asserts that the position of milk has not changed from last week. Drought in Nyeri, Murang'a and Kiambu continues to affect the supply of milk in Nairobi. Nairobi is usually supplied with 25,000 crates of milk a day, but because of the drought

in the mentioned areas, this level had dropped to 19,000 crates a day. A little rain in Nakuru late last week helped raise this level to 22,500 crates a day, but in spite of this, Nairobi residents still complain of milk shortage.

Whereas Ngaruro blames retailers for the milk shortage, the situation in Kericho could give the impression that it is actually the KCC which is to blame. Reports are that a lot of milk is wasted in Kericho by farmers due to lack of a milk depot and cooling facilities. Farmers find it too expensive to transport their commodities to Sotik, the nearest KCC depot. Ngaruro says, however, that this situation is temporary as the plant in Molo will soon reopen.

Other facilities to improve the milk supply will be opened in Kericho, Kapsabet, Muranga, Meru and South Nyanza. An increment in the producer price of milk might also help to improve the situation: farmers are currently being paid at the rate of shs.6 per gallon, a price which was set in September 1976.

The managing director of the cereals board, Mr. C. Webb, states that between 35,000 and 37,000 tons of paddy rice are produced in Kenya each year, but that the facilities for rice production have not changed. Added to the fact that more people are eating rice, this leads to a great strain on the rice supply. ■

BRIEFS

UK ROAD AID AGREEMENT SIGNED--Vice-President Mwai Kibaki yesterday signed an agreement in which Britain will grant Kenya Sh. 236 million for a major link road between Embu and Meru. The British High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. John Williams, signed on behalf of his government. Mr. Kibaki commended the British Government for its assistance and said the road would open up fertile agricultural areas and enable produce in the area to be marketed more easily. The new link will shorten the road between the two towns by 30 kilometres and benefit the local population of over one million. The Vice-President said the total cost of the project was Sh. 317 million and that work would start as soon as tenders had been submitted to the Kenya Government. Britain will pay for the redesign of the Thuchi-Chuka section, the construction of the whole road and the construction contract. Kenya will be responsible for land acquisition and compensation. Mr. Williams said the trunk road was the biggest project undertaken by his government in Kenya. He said his country agreed in 1978 to take on Embu, Meru and Isiolo districts as an area of concentration for part of British capital aid and technical cooperation in Kenya. This was at the request of the Kenya Government. He said a number of other projects in the agricultural and rural development sectors were under discussion. (Excerpt)
[Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Sep 80 p 1]

PETROLEUM RATIONING PROGRAM UNDERWAY--The Government is drawing up a programme to ration petrol in the country and maximise the use of diesel. Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said the new programme would force those who were frequently on the road like matatus, to switch off their engines when not moving. He was launching a new diesel engined Chev Luv by General Motors in Nairobi at the weekend. Mr. Kibaki said the new programme would be announced soon because oil had become an "expensive luxury." He said Kenya would spend 30 percent of all her export earnings on oil alone, this year. "We cannot possibly have a higher proportion of our earnings going to the purchase of one item only," he said. "Some of measures have already been outlined; the Energy Minister and we are preparing a comprehensive document," he said. He appealed to Kenyans to voluntarily conserve oil and urged those with more than one car to use one most of the times. (Excerpt)
[Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 80 p 1]

SWAHILI-ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER--Nairobi--Unless Africans venture into the "business" unknown, they are unlikely to progress, a prominent Kenyan journalist who has recently launched a Swahili newspaper has said. The journalist, Mr F. Khamisi has recently launched "Chemsha Bongo" newspaper, which he plans to circulate in all Swahili-speaking East and Central African countries as a contribution to promoting the language as well as providing information to the millions of Swahili-speaking Africans who are unable to read English or French. The paper is bilingual: being in Swahili and English. It will endeavour to cover events in East and Central Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 3-9 Sep 80 p 15]

CSO: 4470

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER REPORTS ON REORGANIZATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 511, 27 Jul 80 pp 24-26

[Article: Socialism Requires a Functional Supply System]

[Text] The principal aspects of the reorganization carried out in the central organs and state enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade [MCE], together with the objectives underlying the new system for the supply and distribution of imports, were disclosed by Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe when he met last 17 July with all the workers of that sector to inform them of the most important conclusions reached on the basis of the studies conducted within the jurisdiction of his ministry in connection with the Political and Organizational Offensive.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade also outlined the evils of the former system of supply and distribution of imports and announced the abolition of the present licensing system and the Bulletin of Import Registration (BRI), which is an inherent feature of that system. A simpler and more operational set of regulations will replace that system for the duration of this year. For the time being, changes will be introduced into the BRI's with a view to simplifying them and preventing them from continuing--per se--to be an obstacle to progress in respect to the process of importation.

In the course of the meeting the heads of the aforementioned agencies and state enterprises were also introduced, and a report was presented concerning the future plans of the Office of Control and Discipline of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Failure of the Enemy's Plans

Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe began by stating that the Political and Organizational Offensive had made it possible to detect serious problems which were afflicting everyone, and that the broad popular participation made it possible for all of us to become aware of the importance of initiating an economic struggle in which the enemy is hunger, poverty and deprivation. He appealed for everyone to adopt the position that the offensive has not ended. "The offensive has been shifted to the area of

our everyday activity," he said. For this reason, he added, "we have the daily task of combating the negligent, the incompetent and the corrupt."

The minister said that the workers of this sector have important responsibilities, inasmuch as it is the Ministry of Foreign Trade that must plan, direct and monitor implementation of the foreign trade directives as set forth by FICELIMO and by the state. "It is our task," he said, "to direct the activity of the foreign trade enterprises, and these enterprises in their turn must successfully conduct the transactions for the sale and purchase of merchandise in an efficient manner and under the best possible conditions."

Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguanbe also stated that "during the offensive it became apparent that our ministry is one of the enemy's principal targets, and that the ministry was used to organize various forms of sabotage and the illegal outflow of foreign exchange, and to create a bureaucratic and complicated system for the entire foreign trade process. The situation is even further complicated by the lack of clarification of the functions of each structure involved in the process, and by the inadequate articulation of the various stages of that process all the way from preparation of the plan to the placing of the order.

"We are still inexperienced," the minister said. "We are unfamiliar with the markets and products with which we are dealing. Our enterprises grew very rapidly, passed through a necessary phase of great concentration, and have not yet assumed a dynamic role as the principal executors of the development of our foreign relations. Our cadres are still few in number and poorly prepared to carry out the leadership role which is demanded of them in the management of the process."

On the other hand, the other structures that form part of the foreign trade circuit also present diverse problems and different levels of organization, as is the case with the enterprises (subordinate to various ministries) in charge of distribution and utilization. The banking structures also need to be adapted to the new reality, while the customshouses, ADENA

ENPSE and ANFRENA are not yet able to respond to the requirements of the revolutionary process. The port structures in their turn present a number of problems, including a sizable proliferation of powers within their midst.

All of this has given rise to the situations that were publicized throughout the offensive. The minister of foreign trade alluded to some of these, and added:

"Negligence became prevalent. Work habits became increasingly lax. The enemy found conditions favorable for gaining a foothold, and he didn't waste the opportunity.

"There was a widespread lack of discipline, and a spirit of routine was beginning to prevail," he said. "Incompetents were finding their way into positions of leadership.

"The counter-revolution established itself within our midst," he continued, "in defiance of our government. Their plan was to turn the foreign trade sector into their headquarters, from where they proposed to strike at the people and at the construction of socialism. They knew that this is the sector in which the importation of supplies for the people takes place, together with the importation of the raw materials used by the production sector and the equipment necessary for the large-scale development projects.

"If we do not produce," he said, "we likewise do not export. If we do not export, we will not have the means for acquiring what we need.

"The enemy's plans," he said, "failed, and some of them were exposed."

Demolish Rather Than Adapt

The minister of foreign trade spoke of the work being accomplished by the Office of Control and Discipline of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. He spoke of its important task and of the qualities necessary in order to be a worker in the state apparatus, and added that "the offensive served to demonstrate the fact that we have not yet succeeded in making profound changes in the system we have inherited."

As a consequence, although measures have been taken to ensure a monopoly over foreign trade in respect to the system of imports, new mechanisms have not been created and new laws and norms appropriate to the economic situation and to the new conception of foreign trade have not been elaborated.

The minister of foreign trade emphasized that "successive adaptations were made in various areas of the system which resulted--in general--in a very complex, bureaucratized and sluggish mechanism. Socialism requires a functional system of supply," he added.

"The work we accomplished," he said, "enabled us to plan the new supply system for imports. This in turn enabled us to act upon the imperative necessity of dismantling--rather than adapting--the outmoded system that responded only to the requirements of the capitalist economy.

"It was necessary to adopt emergency measures," he said, "to correct the situation and also to plan the actions to be taken over the medium term and long term."

How the New System Functions

The new system is based on the premise of improved coordination among the various structures involved in the foreign trade sector. It presupposes the joint elaboration of a Foreign Trade Plan, a plan covering trade operations for the foreign trade enterprises, and the corresponding foreign exchange plan--that is to say, it presupposes guarantees that the new system will function.

The foreign trade enterprises of the state are defined as being--in principle--import and export enterprises. These enterprises--which will buy and sell--will be governed in their larger-scale transactions by import and export contracts and by internal contracts with their domestic suppliers and customers.

To take care of contingencies of an organizational nature during a transitional phase certain foreign trade enterprises will accumulate the function of distribution, although this function will be restricted to the port cities of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, according to Minister Salomao Munguambe. Munguambe also pointed to the necessity for decentralization of the direct acquisition of products of lesser economic value--products of great specificity or diversity--to be supplied directly to the entities utilizing them.

Among other aspects, emphasis was also placed on the fact that private enterprises will be authorized to import certain types of products--products which by their nature and relatively lesser importance in the overall spectrum of purchases made abroad tend to distract the attention of the state enterprises from the principal products, to the detriment of the more important activities of these enterprises.

This new system will give particular attention to the imports destined for the great integrated projects; guarantee that the importation--and customs clearance--of the goods imported under the provisions of the plan cannot be conditioned by domestic credit; and seek to ensure the unification and standardization of bank debts and of the structures that function in the port with a view to speeding up the process and simplifying the calculation of costs.

The introduction of this new system has in turn led to the necessity of reorganizing the central organs of the ministry in correspondence with the new conception, in order that these organs may exercise a genuine leadership role in the foreign trade sector by rectifying existing errors and improving their functionality. The principal objective of this reorganization is basically consolidation of the state monopoly over foreign trade.

Principal Areas of the Ministry

The minister of foreign trade continued by speaking in detail of the three principal areas of the ministry. He began by announcing the abolition of the National Directorate of Trade Economy "and its replacement by the National Directorate of Trade Operations--a structure that is more functional and better adapted to the task of coordinating and managing the foreign trade enterprises.

"The National Directorate of Trade Policy," he said, "will have the responsibility of creating, in foreign markets, the best possible conditions for execution of the plan," while "the Planning Office basically has responsibility for preparing for and coordinating--in conjunction with the organs of the MCE--the elaboration and supervision of the execution of the Foreign

Trade Plan (annual and prospective) and should also participate in the preparation of the Foreign Exchange Plan."

After introducing the principal officials of these areas (see below) and those of the foreign trade enterprises, Minister Salomao Munguambe declared that "all the above-mentioned officials are to assume their posts tomorrow." He emphasized the importance of the Enlarged Consultative Council (to meet from 28 to 30 July), which he said will constitute "a moment for evaluating our activities, a moment of profound reflection on our tasks. We believe this will be an important step in the organization of our future work," he added.

Lastly, this member of the government outlined several courses of action it is pursuing, which include (among others) rapid progress toward improvement of the situation in the export sector; completion of the work already undertaken to reorganize the customs service and ADENA; and establishment of the party's presence in the enterprises.

The principal changes planned in respect to the enterprises will be designed to diminish the giantism of the larger enterprises by having the latter specialize in more specific areas. The trend will be toward the creation of new enterprises based on the existing ones, with the new enterprises being endowed with greater capacity to respond to the requests made of them.

With a view to simplifying the system, it will be possible to achieve greater functionality and a more precise definition of the respective areas of responsibility. Implementation of a system of domestic and external contracts will, moreover, enhance the possibility of controlling each transaction by limiting precisely the respective spheres of action of the various participating entities.

Top Officials of the Central Organs

After defining the three principal areas of responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Minister Salomao Munguambe introduced to the workers the principal officials in charge of these areas:

1. Jose Dias Marques, national director of trade operations and secretary of the Office of Control and Discipline.
2. Pacheco Faria, deputy national director of trade operations and member of the board of directors of the Office of Control and Discipline.
3. Daniel Gabriel, national director of trade policy and deputy secretary of the Office of Control and Discipline.
4. Benedito Wetela, deputy national director of trade policy.

5. Ezequiel Vicente, director of the Planning Office.
6. Luis Correia, deputy director of the Planning Office.
7. Mario Possolo, chief administrative assistant to the minister of foreign trade.

10992

CSC: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF VISIT BY FRG CABINET MINISTER

Maputo TEMFO in Portuguese No 511, 27 Jul 80 pp 37-38

[Text] Headed by Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld, a delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] visited Mozambique from 17 to 19 July. While in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] the delegation held talks with a Mozambican delegation led by Minister of Ports and Land Transport Alcantara Santos. The main purpose of the talks was to study the possibilities for cooperation and to define the possible areas of that cooperation.

This visit has had the effect of opening up prospects for cooperation with the FRG, which is one of the most highly industrialized countries of capitalist Europe. These prospects are particularly favorable in the areas of transportation, telecommunications and energy, as Minister Rainer Offergeld stated. Other areas of cooperation may also be developed, with everything depending on the future contacts that have now been initiated. Both delegations emphasized that this cooperation must be bilateral and long-term in character, with advantages for both countries.

The FRG in Africa

According to data supplied by the FRG embassy in Maputo, our continent is-- for the Federal Republic of Germany--an area of great economic importance to the success of its cooperation with the developing countries. The FRG imports from Africa copper, iron, manganese, aluminum, cobalt, cotton, cacao, petroleum and timber; the countries exporting these products are Zambia, Liberia, Gabon, the Congo, Guinea-Conakry, Zaire, Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast.

As Minister Rainer Offergeld stated, of all the industrialized countries the FRG is the country most heavily represented in the African states.

Serious implications are posed for the struggle for the liberation of the continent by the fact that the FRG also maintains relations with the RSA [Republic of South Africa], with the aggravating circumstance that many of

its enterprises have extended this cooperation to the field of military technology. Responding to one newsmen's question concerning relations with the RSA and the fact that adoption by the FRG of more forceful positions would reduce the margin for maneuver of that racist country, Rainer Offergeld replied: "I believe that finding a solution to the problem of Namibia is of paramount importance. The possibility now exists for implementation of a democratic process of decolonization in that country," he said, "and the FRG supports the plans of the UN and has introduced initiatives within the framework of relations among the five Western states with respect to the problem of Namibia.... The RFA--just as all the countries of the international community--firmly believes that the racist regime in the RSA should be superseded. It is necessary--I repeat--that a process of peaceful transition take place in the RSA and that efforts be made toward this end."

The Talks

The talks held by the two delegations were primarily for the purpose of exchanging information on which to base future economic cooperation between the two countries. This objective was attained, although several questions remain that require further study. An invitation was therefore extended to Minister Alcantara Santos to engage in new contacts early in 1981 for the purpose of evaluating the progress made. The two delegations also visited the port of Maputo.

The German delegation was also received by President Samora Machel, who bade farewell to the minister and his party and expressed best wishes for the success of the talks. The president of the RPM declared that the principle of cooperation with all states regardless of their respective economic systems is written into our country's constitution and that the establishment of economic relations among nations strengthens peace and international security.

The FRG delegation was accompanied by a rather large group of journalists, who despite the brevity of their visit were able--through the contacts they established and the press conference granted them by the minister of information--to learn something of the reality of our country.

Just before his departure Minister Rainer Offergeld announced that in view of Mozambique's current difficulties in respect to food his country would send foodstuffs as a token of solidarity.

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 38, top. "We don't want aid; we want cooperation," President Samora Machel told Minister Rainer Offergeld.

10992

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

INTRODUCTION OF MILITARY RANKS--President Samora Machel, commander-in-chief of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM], has announced the introduction of military ranks in the armed forces, together with the respective insignia on uniforms. He announced this yesterday when addressing a meeting attended by senior party officials, senior cadres of the defense and security forces and provincial governors in Maputo. President Samora Machel also analyzed the evolution of our armed forces. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 23 Sep 80 3/A]

CS0: 4401

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL STUDY COMMISSION NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 3, 4

[Article: "The Apprenticeship of Democracy"]

[Text] The work of the full National Study Commission for the establishment of the Development Company ended last night at the Niamey Socio-Cultural Complex.

Speaking to hundreds of participants at the official closing of their work, Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, chairman of the above-mentioned commission, spoke of what is appearing on Niger's horizon, that is, the Development Company, the apprenticeship of democracy.

He then exhorted them, as true representatives of the people, to explain to the people the concept of the decision to establish this Development Company.

Recommendations of the Full National Study Commission

The commission noted the directives of the chief of state that were contained in the message to the nation this past 2 August relative to the broadening of its prerogatives and in particular those of the 14 members at the departmental level.

This important decision expresses the will of the Supreme Military Council and of the government and seeks an institutional recovery to the basic matter of the voluntary and active participation of the people with respect to the economic and social development of our country.

It requires of all the members, and through them of all the social levels represented in the commission, a greater political commitment, more vigilance, a greater sense of responsibility.

The commission is pleased with the chief of state's trust in it and assures him of its complete approval of the establishment of the Development Company.

The commission pledges to do everything possible to not betray this trust.

Having been vested by the chief of state with important dossiers relating to:

- Security;
- The supply of primary goods;
- Juvenile delinquency and the rural exodus;
- The situation of joint management and services companies; and after having listened to the reports of the ministers of interior; economic affairs, commerce, and industry; and mines, the commission recommends:

1. With Respect to Security:

- Considering that our country lives in an international context that is greatly characterized by conflicts of interest;
- Considering that there can be no development without security;
- Considering the global and collective nature of national security, the commission recommends:
- That the government take all necessary steps to implement this collective security;
- That the population become more acutely aware and more vigilant;
- That the members of the commission be asked to conduct a continuing awareness campaign among organized social groups so that the security of our country will be the concern of all.

2. Supply of Primary Goods

Considering the fact that our country belongs to the Sahelo-Sudanese zone and that it is an enclave; considering the extensiveness of our country and the inadequacy of its road infrastructure; aware of the great amount of financial, material and human means that would be needed, and without minimizing the important endeavors already effected by the state in this regard, the commission recommends that the government take all necessary steps to guarantee the food security of the population, specifically by:

- Mobilizing surplus agriculture;

- Invigorating the structures that are charged with assuring the supply of goods to our population and by increasing the purchasing power of salaried workers;
- Requiring greater strictness in the management of stocks;
- Requiring the population to avoid waste;
- Requiring the authorities to show more moderation and to avoid the consequences of demonstrations;
- Requiring the government to be continuously on the watch regarding the strict application of directives having to do with avoiding all forms of waste.

3. Uranium

Having taken cognizance of the government's policy to utilize our mining resources for the exclusive use of national development:

- Aware of the endeavors that have been undertaken for 5 years to valorize our mining resources, uranium in particular;
- Aware of the complexity of the problem and of the conjunctural economic difficulties of the uranium market;
- Aware of the important contribution of uranium with respect to the financing of our priority projects, the commission supports the Supreme Military Council and the government in the pursuit of their efforts to valorize our mining resources and recommends the positive application of a strict policy of financial austerity.

4. Juvenile Delinquency and the Rural Exodus

- Considering that the problem of juvenile delinquency and of the rural exodus constitutes a serious social phenomenon that is linked to the social crisis that affects the family cell and the national community;
- Considering the harmful influence of outside culture on the development of these two calamities;
- Considering that the young people constitute a precious capital for the future of the country;

The commission recommends that the government strengthen and increase re-education and training structures, like that of the Apprenticeship

Center of the National Museum and the one in Dakar, and pursue a policy that will valorize our national culture.

In the matter of joint management and services companies,

Having taken cognizance of the situation of the joint management and services companies and their role as economic operators:

- Aware of the troubling situation of certain joint management and services companies;
- Aware of the austerity policy sanctioned by the chief of state;

The commission recommends the implementation of a strict policy of improvement of conditions in this sector.

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CSO: 4400

THE AFRICAN TREATMENT OF NAMIBIAN PRISONERS (N111121)

Lagos (WILY) TIMES in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Atrocities by the Racists"]

[Text]

FOR too long, racist South Africa has persisted in its unjust and inhuman treatment of its indigenous population. Various resolutions adopted by the international community with the aim of ensuring that the basic principles of democracy such as the freedom of movement and association as well as the right to equality are observed there have been brushed aside by the racist cabal in Pretoria.

And now, apparently because of the encouragement it has been receiving from the Western alliance in its defiance of world opinion, the racists have carried their inhuman acts a step further. Not satisfied with the oppressiveness that has all along characterized their treatment of the black majority in their territory, they have set about a systematic elimination and brutalisation of freedom seeking Namibians.

According to the chairman of the United Nations Commission investigating human rights violations in Southern Africa, Mr Justice Keba M'baye of Senegal, many Namibians captured by the South African forces during an attack in May 1978, are at present in danger of being murdered by the racists. Many of them have already suffered serious mutilations in a concentration camp in Namibia.

Nearly 600 men, women and children, were killed and several people detained, following the 1978 Cassinga attack, which the racists said was against a nationalist training camp of the

South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO).

Mr Justice M'baye stated that increased repression by the South African authorities was one of the main findings of his team, and linked this uncivilised development with "the enormous propaganda campaigns, above all in Western countries," aimed at persuading the world that the apartheid regime was changing.

It is indeed disappointing that many of South Africa's mentors which have adequate intelligence reports on developments in that area have failed to prevent the renaissance of Nazi German tendencies which the said concentration camp in Namibia represents, at this time.

This disappointment becomes accentuated when it is recalled that those nations which exported democracy and have been championing the human rights cause the world over are ironically the ones backing South Africa in its inhuman acts at home and in Namibia.

The time has therefore come for the United Nations Organisation to take a decisive step against South Africa. And countries like the United States, Britain, France and Western Germany which have been egging South Africa on, should see the need to honestly check their mad dog, before it causes more damage, capable of destabilising the international system.

SOKOTO GOVERNOR ON CONSEQUENCES OF RELYING ONLY ON OIL

Lagos: NEW NIGERIAN In English 6 Sep 80 p 7

[ARTICLE by Ibrahim K. Salihu]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa has reiterated the consequences of relying so much on oil rather than developing agriculture on a large scale.

He warned that we were putting the future of this nation in great danger because whenever the oil wells dried up, the situation would cause Nigeria's greatest despair.

The governor made this observation in a goodwill message he sent to the first biennial delegates conference of Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of Nigeria (AAWUN), through its secretary in Ibadan.

He pointed out that time was long overdue for the nation to reverse the present trend in which a net food and cash crops exporter had become a net importer.

Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa stated that the situation was in fact more alarming whenever we realised that the value of our food import bill was higher than "the budgetary allocation of many developing countries."

Observing that our total dependence on imported food was a sad happening, he said our abnormal population growth must have

dictated to all of us the necessity to work round the clock "to see ourselves over the hill as far as self-sufficiency and food production are concerned."

He requested the union to render an unqualified support and assistance to the green revolution whose main objective is to avert hunger and eradicate poverty.

Governor Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa then informed the delegates that his administration intended to turn Sokoto State into the nation's granary, with the co-operation of AAWUN and other related bodies.

While promising them 2,000 hectares of land for agricultural production, office and residential accommodation, he asked them to advise his administration as to how much of the 10 million Naira available to the union they had earmarked for his state towards the enhancement of agriculture. He said they should, however, take into consideration that Sokoto State had more agricultural

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UNITED NATIONS PLAN FOR COAL PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

UNEP (WCL) LINES in English 27 Aug 80 p. 1

Editorial: "Pit Coal Agreement"

First In the rightful desire to develop at a pace dictated by the realities of the 20th century, Nigeria has had to commit some of her resources to the development of infrastructures. To develop these infrastructures, the country had to depend on more advanced countries for the supply of certain basic goods which are not available locally. Such goods include expert personnel and advanced technology.

An unfortunate result of this dependence has been that Nigeria has sometimes found herself in the position of a hostage in relation to foreign technical partners. The country learnt recently that the steel development project was being held up by the foreign technical partners. Another foreign technical partner has again been accused of delaying development of the coal mines at Enugu.

The country's plight in the production of coal at the Enugu mines is hard to understand. The Federal Government signed a mechanisation agreement with the current foreign operators at the mines on a promise that production will be increased to 1,000,000 tonnes a year when the machines are installed. The foreign experts have not been able to deliver the goods as promised. We hope their excuse will not include "unforeseen circumstances" because the terms and the intentions of government were made very clear when tenders were invited. If the foreign experts failed because they under-estimated the problems or over-estimated their ability, then this country should not pay for their shortcomings.

Failure at the Enugu mines will mean a great set-back for Nigeria. Coal is an important ingredient in the

development of our steel industry. The steel industry itself is designed as the mainspring of this country's take-off into industrialisation. Secondly, as the Minister of Mines and Power pointed out, coal is intended as an alternative to oil as an energy source. The consequences of failure in a vital sector such as coal are therefore serious enough to require an uncompromising attitude from the Federal Government.

A delay in the coal production programme of the proportion reported at Enugu is therefore a serious threat to the economy of this country. The Ministry of Mines and Power and the new board of the Coal Corporation therefore need to tackle the problem with the despatch and seriousness it deserves. The board has the primary duty of making the expatriate experts sit up and conform to the terms of the contract.

As a last resort, the Federal Government should immediately begin to make contingency plans for a revision of the mechanisation agreement with the corporation's foreign partners. Since Nigeria has complied with the terms of the agreement the country has a right to demand that the technical partners deliver the goods or be prepared to be booted out.

RECEIVED KADUNA TOWNSHIPS OFFICE, KADUNA, SEP 19 1980

RECEIVED NEWSPAPER IN ENGLISH 19 SEP 80 P. 16

RECEIVED KADUNA TOWNSHIPS OFFICE

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COSTS of transportation of goods and people within and outside the country is to become cheaper, the Minister of Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, has announced.

This is because the National Shipping Line, the National Cargo Handling Company, the Central Water Transportation Company and the Government Coastal Agency, have become limited liability companies.

Inaugurating the newly established boards of the four companies in Kaduna yesterday, Alhaji Umaru Dikko said they have been turned into liability companies so that they could operate in such a way that they do not run at a loss while at the same time their operations will help to stabilise prices and so play a role in controlling inflation in our economy.

Alhaji Umaru emphasised that the cardinal aim of the present

administration was to reduce the cost of transportation by land, sea and river.

He however warned members of the board not to submit a deficit balance sheet.

Alhaji Umaru continued, "we expect you to make a reasonable profit so as to justify the existence of your organisation and investment in which the government is involved."

The government, he said, would not tolerate late submission of annual accounts, adding, "there can be no excuse for accumulating annual reports and accounts."

It is only by prompt and proper submission of these vital information that the government could know your operating results, areas of success and failure, he charged the board members.

Alhaji Umaru reminded them that we are operating a democracy and as such all their actions, and decisions must be defensible.

He warned that any chairman or board member that set out to

operate for his selfish end would be instantly removed.

On recruitment of manpower, the minister urged the companies to always look for capable and qualified Nigerians but this, he pointed out, should reflect the federal character of the country.

According to the minister, if we were to succeed in building a happy and stable society, we must ensure equitable distribution of the national cake and national opportunity.

But where manpower is not available in the country, he advised the companies to always fill the gap by recruiting from other friendly countries while at the same time taking steps to train Nigerians that would take over within the shortest possible time.

Responding on behalf of the chairmen and board members, the Chairman of the Nigerian Shipping Line, Alhaji Kam Salem, urged the government to give the board of directors free hand in the discharge of their duties.

UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL DEFENDS TRADITIONAL FARM METHODS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

THE Director of the Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (AERLS) of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Alhaji Imrana Yasidu, has defended the traditional system of farming in the country.

Alhaji Imrana said that judged against the latest scientific knowledge in agriculture, "our traditional system of farming is sound."

This was contained in a paper he presented at the national seminar on culture and technology in Kaduna.

Alhaji Imrana explained that the traditional system "is in harmony with the environmental setting and is also at equilibrium with local tradition and social norms."

The traditional system of agriculture, he said, had become so perfected that there was hardly any room for further development that would not seriously alter the existing technical, social and economic equilibrium.

He cited the example of an experiment conducted in 1942 at Ilorin Farm Centre by the then research section of the Department of Agriculture, Ahmadu

Bello University, Zaria, to determine the efficacy of the practice of ridging and staking of yams, adding that, "the results showed conclusively that farmers' practices were scientifically sound."

Alhaji Imrana further claimed that under modern commercial farming system, farmers try to "maximise their profits", but under the traditional system, the farmer, he said, aims to "minimise his losses."

He said that traditional agriculture was the result of "long experience of trial and error" which resulted in good adaptation to environment, adding that, the widely practised inter-cropping system in Nigeria in which more than one crop was grown on the same field, "is unknown in Europe and America."

In conclusion, Alhaji Imrana emphasised that the traditional system of farming in the country "is sound" but was limited in terms of drudgery and limited labour available in rural areas, adding that, "there is need for more investigation to determine suitable means of eliminating these bottlenecks, if our agriculture is to meet the challenge of food needs of future generations."

COTTON PLANTATION IS REPORTED PLANNED FOR 10 STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 80 p 12

[Article by MIKE BELL]

[Cont.]

A 10,000-HECTARE cotton plantation is to be established in each of the ten cotton producing states in the federation.

The project is expected to cost about 135 million Naira.

These facts were made known by the Chairman of the Nigerian Cotton Board, Alhaji Lema Jibrilu in an interview with the New Nigerian.

The project, which will take off in January 1981, he said, is now awaiting the approval of the Federal Government.

Alhaji Lema said the plantations would boost the production of cotton in the country which had sharply declined recently. Until two years ago, he said, Nigeria was an exporter of the commodity, but regretted that we might have to import cotton if necessary action was not taken to gear its production.

He said the country now only produced the minimum amount of cotton lint needed by textile industries in the country. The total requirement of the textile mills is put at 240,000 tonnes.

The chairman said the plantations would increase the production of cotton by about 60,000 tonnes.

Alhaji Lema, however, expressed optimism of better yields this year. He said reports reaching the board indicated that farmers have grown more cotton this year than other cash crops. He attributed this to the enticing price of 400 Naira per tonne for the commodity as approved by the Federal Government.

Alhaji Lema said with the favourable weather conditions his board was expecting that cotton production would reach 150,000 tonnes this year.

Speaking on the distribution of cotton seeds to farmers, Alhaji Lema said the cotton board would set up two delinting plants at Funtua in Kaduna State and Kumo in Bauchi State to treat seeds before distributing them to farmers.

The mechanical delinting plant would be sited at Funtua while the acid delinting plant would be located at Kumo, he explained.

The plants, he said, which would cost about one million Naira, are expected to return a profit of 2.5 million Naira in the first year of operation.

Alhaji Lema said this was necessary to check the action

of state governments who divert cotton seeds meant for farmers for other uses.

He said the board distributes about 24,000 tonnes of cotton seed to farmers annually. He said it was, however, discovered that only 17,000 tonnes of such seeds were given out to farmers while the rest were used to feed cattle.

The director said his board had also discovered that states demanded more cotton seeds than their usual capacity while some that did not even produce cotton requested for cotton seeds. He said seeds delinted could not be used for other purposes than planting.

Also giving reasons for the scarcity of cotton seeds for crushing at mills in the country, Alhaji Lema said that only the Funtua and Gombe Mills were established for crushing cotton seeds.

He said 16 mills set up purposely to crush groundnuts joined the queue of cotton crushing plants when groundnuts production in the country declined.

Alhaji Lema said as a result, the cotton board could not cope with the demands of the oil mills.

Meanwhile, a new general manager for the Nigerian Cotton Board has been appointed. He is Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, the Sokoto State Commissioner for Trade and Industry.

Alhaji Abubakar, who has already resigned his state appointment, is expected to assume duty on September 1, this year.

He succeeds Alhaji Bello Adamu who died in a motor accident on Kano-Zaria road early this year.

MOKWA FARM PROJECT TO PRODUCE 5,000 TONS OF GRAIN

Adina NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Sep 80 p 24

[Article by Samilla Adamu]

[Text]

THE Mokwa Mechanised Farm Project of the National Grains Production Company in Niger State is expected to turn out a total of 5,000 tonnes of food-grains by the end of this harvest season.

This was disclosed by the project manager Mr. I. A. Trendafelov when the New Nigerian visited the project site in Mokwa last Wednesday.

The farm project which is under the direct management of the National Grains Production Company (NGPC) had planned to cultivate a total area of 4,000 hectares by the end of 1982.

Mr. Trendafelov revealed that about 2,000 hectares had been planted with maize, sorghum and groundnut this year with maize covering the largest area of 1,040 hectares.

The project manager said that operations on the farm works smoothly with the support of 32 permanent staff out of which 30 were Nigerians and two expatriates from Bulgaria, who were all on full time employment.

He said that the construction of two warehouses with a capacity for about 1,000 tonnes each had reached an advanced stage. When completed, he continued, they would serve as part of the storage facilities at the project site for the packed grains. Bulk storage

facilities with necessary grain drying devices would soon be established, he added.

With the help of four professional farm managers and a qualified project manager, the project manager said, the Mokwa mechanised farm planned to cultivate about 3,000 hectares during the next planting season.

Mr. Trendafelov added that one variety of maize, five hybrid varieties also of maize and three hybrid varieties of guinea corn were currently undergoing field trials at the farm, adding that next year some Bulgarian varieties would be introduced.

All these, he said, were aimed at ensuring high level of yielding of varieties for massive production of grains.

On the problem of soil erosion which often plagued large scale farms, one of the farm managers, Mr. S. L. Ladokun explained that

as of now, contour farming was being practised as a first step while major soil conservation works planned for the farm would take off after this year's harvest.

Mr. Ladokun disclosed that one of the greatest problems confronting the farm this year was the control of a particular obnoxious weed called *Rottboellia exaltata* which usually affected the growth of both maize and sorghum.

Mr. J. O. Elechi, the company's principal production manager, who conducted the New Nigerian round the project said that adequate provision was made for the training of all categories of staff in form of seminars, workshops, and in-service training programmes.

He disclosed that two of the managers would be leaving shortly for a training and familiarisation workshop organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Hyderabad, India from September 10-20, this year.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS REPORTED FOUND IN KWARA STATE

Carduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Oke Salau]

[Text]

IRON ore deposits estimated at 420 million tonnes have been discovered in two different locations in Kwara State by the Exploration and Mining Division of the National Steel Council.

Briefing the acting Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, on the activities of the division, the head of the department, Mr. J. A. Adewumi, said coking coal, about 162 million tonnes, had also been discovered in Obi/Lafia area of Benue State.

Giving a breakdown of the figures for the iron ore, Mr. Adewumi said 360 million tonnes were reserved in Itakpe hill of Okene area and 60 million tonnes in Ajabanoko hill at Lokogha area, both in Kwara State.

Other mineral deposits found in large quantities by the division, Mr. Adewumi said, included 4.5 million tonnes of limestone at Ubo, 1.8 million tonnes of dolomite at Osara, both in Kwara State and refractory clays at Onibode.

The head of the exploration division informed the acting minister that by 1983, the country would be self-sufficient in raw materials for steel industry.

Malam Makele had earlier sought to know whether the country would be self-sufficient in raw materials needed for her steel industries.

According to Malam Makele, the Ajaokuta steel plant alone would require about 2 million tonnes of iron ore, 1.2 million tonnes of coking coal, 700,000 tonnes of limestone, 240,000 tonnes of dolomite, 70,000 tonnes of refractory clays and 90,000 tonnes of manganese ore, annually.

The Delta Steel Plant, which will go into production next year, also requires similar quantities of raw materials, he said.

Malam Makele charged the exploration division to translate into reality the policy of the present administration by ensuring that the country is self-sufficient in raw materials for the steel industries, and urged them to intensify their exploration activities to meet these requirements.

FINAL RESOLUTION PASSED BY PS NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 Jul 80 p 5

[Article: "The Final Resolution" --passages between slantlines originally printed in boldface]

[Text] The National Council of the Socialist Party (PS) met in Dakar on Saturday, 19 July, under the chairmanship of Comrade Alioune Badara Mbengue, assistant secretary general.

It discussed the following agenda:

1. Introductory report, by Comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor, secretary general of the PS;
2. Report on "Senegal's Forest Policy: Achievements and Prospects," by Comrade Cheikh Cissokho, deputy minister for waters and forests;
3. The PS's activity and training program for the second half of the year 1980, by Comrade Moustapha Niasse, political secretary.

1. The National Council gave its undivided attention to the secretary general of the Socialist Party, Comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor's report, which stated, for the party's militants and staff, the chief lines of approach and the major goals of the work to be carried on in the immediate and long term, in order to allow the PS to effectively proceed with the implementation of its program. Far from surprising or discouraging us, the press campaign launched from abroad against the PS, its administration, and its staff proves how accurate the PS's doctrine is, subtended as it is by our desire to "think by ourselves and for ourselves." It constitutes, by virtue of this fact, a goad and stimulus in the fight that we are carrying on to accept the different challenges that have consequently been thrown out to us.

For this reason, the PS's National Council,

--Considering the campaign of systematic disparagement orchestrated by a certain press in Europe, particularly in France;

--Considering the bad faith that characterizes the attacks on our country;

--Considering the attempts at neocolonial domination directed against the country of Senegal;

--Considering the whims, that we know are bound to fail, of some countries determined to destabilize the Senegalese regime because of its attachment to national independence;

--Considering the dangers of neocolonization that are threatening this continent;

--Considering the various mechanisms for neocolonial exploitation, in particular indirectly through world trade, that continues to be stigmatized by the persistent deterioration of the terms of trade;

--Declares that it can distinguish between the constructive criticism of our true friends, desirous of helping us better diagnose our ills so as to better cast them off, and the systematic disparagement tainted nevertheless by racism;

--Harshly blasts the slanderous campaigns against our staff by some press that do not forgive us for having chosen socialism and democracy;

--Demands that socialist militants and staff remain vigilant to combat, with lucidity, those fishing in troubled waters;

--Asserts its belief that the country, mobilized behind its government and the PS, has sufficient resources of every kind to get through the situational difficulties with which it, like all the countries in the world, is currently confronted.

II. On the report prepared by comrade Cheikh Cissokho, the national council notes, with satisfaction, the government's desire to carry on the struggle against desert encroachment intelligently and methodically. The latter should be the major concern of the eighties, because experts warn us that, if we do not undertake an intensive campaign, Senegal in 20 years will be part of the Sahara. Indeed, out of the 20 years it has been independent, Senegal has experienced 10 years of drought, with 60 percent of our country living in semi-arid conditions, hence, the priority that should be given to the problems pertaining to forests and the struggle against desert encroachment, as the secretary general of our party vigorously reminded us at the rostrum of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] at Freetown and at Lagos.

For this reason, the PS's national Council,

--Having conducted a detailed study of comrade Cheikh Cissokho's exhaustive report on "Senegal's forest policy" and begun an extensive discussion;

--Considering the interest that this report provoked because of the current interest and the priority of the problems it raises;

--Considering the cry of alarm sounded by comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor, calling on Africans to recognize the serious danger that desert encroachment represents and that threatens the continent;

--Considering the fact that Senegal is one of the 15 countries to the north of the equator directly threatened by the desert's unrelenting advance;

--Considering that this situation is not irrevocable but is due, in part, to man's thoughtless behavior;

--Considering the interactive ties between the amount of rainfall and ground cover;

--Considering, consequently, the close ties that exist between rural development, which is linked to climatic conditions, and the protection and expansion of our forest inheritance;

--Considering the numerous aspects that Senegal's forest program should assume: the protection and conservation of natural resources, the procurement of all kinds of wood products, the development of open farm land, soil protection and restoration, the organization of hunting activities, the improvement of domestic piscicultural resources, etc.;

--Considering the magnitude of the devastation caused by brush fires;

--Considering the extent and depth of the evil calling for a general, national, and continental mobilization;

--Considering that such a mobilization is possible only by the education of the masses as to the mystique of trees;

--Considering the energetic campaign that the government has decided to carry on to eradicate the evil, the major divisions of which are set forth in the report;

--Adopts the assessment of the situation and the suggestions included in the report of the deputy minister for Waters and Forests and gives its backing to the campaign program as well as to the outlined lines of approach;

--Records, with satisfaction, the interest that the forest problem has aroused in the country, an interest that is the expression of a sharp realization of the stakes and that should materialize into concrete deeds and attitudes;

--Demands that the government establish an interim, emergency plan for the principally threatened areas;

--Takes into account the appeal issued to the countries belonging to the OAU by President Leopold Sedar Senghor, then president of the Pan-African organization, for a continental battle front against desert encroachment;

--Lends its support to the idea set forth by the Senegalese head of state leading to the creation of a /Commission to struggle against desert encroachment/ on a continental scale and to the preparation of a plan to definitively stop the desert's advance by the year 2000;

--Adopts the goal for a plant cover of 30 percent of the country's territory, a goal that even conforms to what experts consider a reasonable balance;

--Backs the draft of an /administrative plan for forest development/ at a reforestation rate of /10,000 hectares a year/ and demands that the government accelerate its establishment;

--Approves all the steps leading to a reduction of pressure on forest utilization: locally manufactured stoves; gas stoves for housewives and gas ovens for bakeries; the manufacture of small boats from different synthetic materials; increased monitoring and restraint, etc...;

--Demands the strict implementation of the penalties established in the forest and hunting laws intended for those who trample on the laws on forest utilization, hunting, and fishing;

--Records, with satisfaction, the progress made in the struggle against brush fires, with the aid in particular of /ad hoc committees/ set up in the villages;

--Demands that Waters and Forests be largely the payee in the areas that will be irrigated, under our project for 13 dams, farming being inseparable from the plant and animal environment;

--Congratulates the coordinating departments that have included reforestation in their activities and encourages others to do the same, more particularly the Socialist Women's Movement and the Young Socialists' Movement;

--Recommends a sustained campaign to educate the masses on the mystique of trees and the implementation of appropriate positive reinforcement and negative penalties;

--Deplores the worsening of the continental fishing situation and approves the advocated institutional measures;

--Demands that strict measures be taken against poaching, that is seriously threatening the large fauna, particularly in the park of Niokolo Koba and in the dog hunting areas of Faleme and Thiayanga;

--Adopts the slogan "one man, one tree" after that of the international year of the woman, "one woman, one tree," and demands that all working masses implement it in tree planting as well as tree upkeep;

--Encourages communes, rural communities, and cooperatives to provide for in their budgets and include in their plans the creation and maintenance of collective woods with the appropriate species;

--Encourages the departments in charge to continue to study and work to develop local species and acclimate new ones;

--Demands that the government accelerate the procedure for the publication of the decree prohibiting industrial peanut farming in the area of the Sahel and the northern maritime border, taking care, however, that other activities make up for the effects of such a decision on farmers' revenues;

--Demands that a similar step be taken in other areas, particularly in Casamance, in order to encourage crop diversification and protection of the soil;

--Demands that the public authorities see to it that all allotments provide for green, open land and that any contract involving the construction or upkeep of highways expressly include the planting of rows of trees

III. The PS's national council took cognizance, with interest, of the training and activity program presented by comrade Moustapha Niasse, the party's political secretary, for the second half of the year 1980.

The national council noted, with satisfaction, the importance that the PS is giving the continuous education of militants and staff.

Responding to the delegates' unanimous vote, the national council,

--Considering the need for every militant to base his commitment on a firm and well tested ideological training;

--Considering the desire for knowledge shown by militants of every rank, especially young people;

--Considering the substantial audio-visual equipment that the party's staff school has at its disposal;

--Considering the popularity that the regional antennas of Diourbel and Tambacounda have experienced since their installation;

--Considering the need for the party's leadership to reach out to the militants at the bottom levels in the regions, departments, and wards;

--Considering how modern-day generations can benefit from the experience of their elders, particularly that of comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor's first associates and of the founders of our great party;

--Considering the need to catalog and carefully record the historical events and the accumulated experience of the 30 years of the militant struggle so as to put them at the disposal of the youngest members;

--Demands that those in charge, at every level, support the educational program of the party's school and that the militants continue to extend the same interest to training and research problems;

--Expresses the wish that the party's school emphasize more strongly its "Research and Documentation" dimension, the history of the PS, the work and ideas of our comrade secretary general, the exemplary feats of the great militants, and the noteworthy deeds of our victorious struggle;

--Takes advantage of this opportunity to express its gratitude to the brother socialist parties who have helped the party's school for the sake of socialist solidarity;

--Congratulates the party's school's authorities for the results already recorded in Dakar as well as in the regions and encourages them to go on with their work of training militants of the PS;

--Exhorts the PS's staff to make a contribution of high quality to socialist research so as to give a unique content to the future "inter-African socialist party," an illustration of our desire to "think and act" as Africans, "by and for ourselves";

--Adopts the schedule for the installation of the party school's regional antennas and the party's program of activities in the second half of 1980;

--Invites coordinating departments to do everything possible to properly carry out this program, and recommends, especially, that everything be done to satisfactorily implement the socialist youth's public lecture series.

IV. The national council took cognizance, with pride and admiration, of the decisive action of its secretary general to save the OAU from breaking

--Expresses its satisfaction with the firm reaction of the government vis-a-vis the "Libyan challenge" and encourages it to inflict the same lesson of dignity on any state that attempts to impose its laws on Senegal;

--Approves the positions taken by President Senghor, to lead the African organizations, and in particular the OAU, to attack today's real problems, which are economic and dominated, in what concerns us, by the world energy crisis and the danger of desert encroachment;

--Supports, in this category of ideas, President Leopold Sedar Senghor's positions on the establishment of an energy commission, at the continental level, and of a committee to fight desert encroachment with an appropriate campaign schedule intended to avert the danger by the year 2000;

--Gives its backing to the campaign draft of Lagos, that establishes a strategy of development suited to Africa;

--Supports without reservation the work of President Leopold Sedar Senghor to establish an organic community of the countries that are partly or entirely French-speaking, the installation of which Senegal should wholeheartedly harness itself to;

--Congratulates itself on the success of the summit conference of the OMCG [Gambia River Development Organization] and welcomes the backing of this organization by the sister republic of Guinea;

--Notes with satisfaction the success that rewarded the efforts exerted to consolidate the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization] and the OMVG, as well as the gradual implementation on the Senegal and Gambia Rivers of planned projects;

--Encourages the efforts of the secretary general to set up an inter-african socialist party and to make the international socialist party more open to the problems of the Third World and black Africa in particular;

--Reasserts its conviction that only respect for law and injustice, the basis of the negro-African mystique of dialog, can ensure peace among nations.

V. The PS's national council,

--the edge of a still uncertain winter season,

--vis-a-vis the persistence of the difficulties of all sorts that are the aftereffects of the terrible years 1970-1980,

--(considering the government's oft-proclaimed desire to pursue unflinching its policy of strictness and austerity;

up and to restore a realistic and relevant definition to its goals. The national council noted, with satisfaction, the more than favorable reception that the world press, even the one the least suspect of complaisance towards Senegal, gave the 17th regular summit at Freetown as well as the economic conference in Lagos.

The national council adopts its leader's assessment of the situation prevailing in Africa and of the events that the continent is currently going through.

Referring unceasingly to the principles defined by the party's secretary general in the area of foreign policy, the national council,

--Considering that, to respond to its vocation, the activities of the OAU should be based on enduring principles;

--Considering the Senegalese head of state's untiring activity to respect these principles, an assurance of unity and cohesion;

--Considering the fact that Africa's problems are, today, essentially economic and dominated by the desert's slow but unrelenting advance;

--Considering the need, after 20 years of independence, to rethink our vertical and horizontal relations with the rest of the world;

--Considering the theory of development in concentric circles, based on regions and subregions, perfected by comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor;

--Considering the need to develop our regional and subregional open land with a view to strengthening our ties of solidarity with neighboring countries;

--Considering the vital nature of dams in the economies of the subregions;

--Considering the need to foster solidarity, on the world as well as on the African level;

--Shares the uneasiness expressed many times by its secretary general with respect to the disturbing situation in Africa, particularly in the Western Sahara, Chad, and South Africa;

--Encourages comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor to continue untiringly in his courageous campaign so that throughout all Africa justice and reason will have the last word.

--Congratulates comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor for his lucid and resolute action in the OAU, action that, in the general opinion, contributed to avoiding the dissolution of the continental organization;

--Considering that the rural sector constitutes the priority on which our economy is established and that farming is the principal moving power behind our development;

--Proclaims again its active solidarity with the rural people who have gone through 10 years of drought since 1960 and demands that the public authorities research and implement concrete demonstrations of this solidarity;

--Exhorts the rural populations to increase their fervor and drive to cope with the difficulties of the times;

--Demands that the public authorities do everything possible so that, because of the particular economic situation, assistance to rural people and help of all kinds be set up with dispatch;

--Approves as a whole the steps taken by the government leading to a reduction in the government's way of life;

--Reiterates its active support of the /medium-term economic and financial recovery plan;/

--Demands that the government carry on its meritorious efforts to successfully complete our program to construct 13 dams as soon as possible;

The PA's national council,

--Congratulates again comrade Abdou Diouf's government and encourages him to persevere in the path of realism and courage that he has decided to follow;

--Reassures him of its active support in the untiring struggle against corruption, nepotism, and conciliation;

--Congratulates him on the determination and lucidity that he has been able to exhibit with the support of the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] and the national federation of parents of students to foil the attempts to destabilize the regime carried on by SUDES [expansion unknown] under the cloak of so-called labor demands;

The PS's national council,

--Expresses its pride and admiration vis-a-vis the steady increase in the African and international stature of this nation's father, its secretary general, comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor;

--Notes with satisfaction the esteem and respect that the Senegalese head of state has in Africa and in the world, confidence and esteem that he devotes to serving Senegal and Africa;

--Encourages him to pursue his untiring crusade across Africa and throughout the world, everywhere that Senegal's interest and the trust of friendly countries calls him;

--Renews to him its feelings of faultless attachment and affectionate appreciation.

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MEASURES AGAINST SPECULATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

ABJ41619 Lomé Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Agriculture must contribute a large extent to increasing national revenues, to insuring food self-sufficiency to a satisfactory degree, to supplying part of the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment and to creating favorable conditions for industrialization through the exploitation of agricultural raw materials. This was stated by the director general of the FAO on 23 June last, at the opening ceremony of the 11th FAO regional conference for Africa. On the same occasion, a distinguished person, President Gnassingbe Eyadema was present at the ceremony. He did not fail to explain the Togolese experience in the agriculture sector. In order to insure the rural development of our country, a series of measures have been taken, including the organization of agricultural fairs designed to reward the best farmers, gradual mechanization, the construction of dams and above all greater investment in the rural sector amounting to 35 percent.

In addition to these measures, which make agriculture the priority of priorities, the principle of agricultural seasons has been adopted. The national spokesman, who wishes not to promote a deficient agricultural policy with a big start but no prospects, launched a new agricultural season last week--a campaign on which we must rightly lay emphasis, for its objectives are noble because they stress the determination of our leaders to do their best possible so that our people might meet the challenge of its economic takeoff in 1985.

What are the essential objectives of the last season: putting an end to speculation in agricultural production in general, and in food crops in particular; pursuing the farmers' interests by protecting them from national and foreign speculators who do not hesitate to go to the remotest areas of the country in order to purchase crops in large quantities on farms before they are ripe. In this respect, the party forbids the selling of any agricultural product without previous authorization.

we have stressed the cases of yams and cereals because they are our basic food crops. It must be clearly understood that the measures against the selling and buying of unprocessed agricultural crops apply both to subsistence and industrial crops. No one has the right to mortgage or stock any agricultural crops for his benefit or for any commercial purposes. The seller of such crops will have to pay a fine worth half the price at which the crops were sold. Therefore, we call on all RPT [Togolese People's Rally] militants and all the laboring masses to help the authorities channel the crops towards the market places inside the country. Our peoples--workers and farmers--must use all means to fight this type of exploitation, for the RPT condemns the exploitation of man by man.

In this regard, whoever buys any unprocessed crop will have to pay a fine worth double the price of the crop purchased, which will be forfeited to the state. Such measures aim at protecting the farmers from speculators and insuring regular supplying of consumers with food crops.

Agriculture is one of the priorities of our development policy. This is why the party has decided to establish five training centers for young farmers. Once they have acquired the necessary training, they will settle down on their own and bring their contribution to our development.

CSO: 4400

WORLD PEACE VITAL FOR MANKIND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Cont.]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has reiterated his call for world peace as a way to ensure the survival of mankind.

Addressing a Press conference at State House yesterday, the President said Zambia as a non-aligned nation had a duty to contribute towards world peace and help defuse tension among the superpowers.

President Kaunda said: "We must not only condemn the big powers. We must help them. Let us help them understand each other because we owe it to mankind to do that."

World peace, Dr Kaunda said, involved all mankind and it was vital to ensure that it prevailed at individual, national, international and continental levels.

The President asked non-aligned countries to make suggestions and study them before the next non-aligned conference to be held in India. The suggestions, he said, would go a long way in reducing world conflicts.

His visit to Eastern Europe, Iraq, India and Japan, Dr Kaunda explained, was aimed not only at mobilising human and material resources for the K400 million "operation food programme", but also to discuss peace especially in Indo-China and the Middle-East.

"Peace is a very important ingredient in all that we see, think and do. Without genuine peace nothing we can ever do will make sense to an ordinary man."

"This is why I asked my colleagues what they see beyond co-existence and detente. Over the last few months, I have been anxious about where mankind is going," Dr Kaunda said.

The President noted that mankind basically wanted peace. Both East and West were genuine in their desire for world peace which would lead to world government. But the big powers genuinely distrusted each other because of the arsenal they have.

Asked why big powers failed to honour their promises on peace initiatives

such as economic sanctions against South Africa, the President said it was necessary to understand the complex nature of Western society in terms of economic control.

He said the Western investors would continue to pour billions of Kwacha into South Africa because they were certain the white man would ensure safety for the investments, while the oppressors used cheap labour from the blacks.

"Some sincere leaders in the West who want peace in South Africa find themselves in a dilemma because of the combination of the fears of the whites in control and the common interest of themselves as investors," Dr Kaunda said.

Western capitalists would continue investing in Pretoria although some of them wanted to see peace through majority rule, "but their exploitative international capitalism" with its off-shoots of colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and zionism did not allow such ideas, he said.

TOWARDS A NEW TOURING IN NEW ECONOMIC ERA

Favorable Response

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda returned home yesterday after one of his longest and most successful trips overseas yet.

Special assistant to the President for Press, Mr Milimo Punabantu said the marathon trip to Eastern Europe, Iraq, India and Japan was an "eye-opener" and laid the foundation on which Zambia would be able to cooperate with the other countries in many industrial ventures.

Zambia, he said, would soon establish agro-industry complexes, new mining ventures and industries following Dr Kaunda's successful tour as soon as feasibility studies had been undertaken and completed by experts.

Mr Punabantu said many countries that President Kaunda and his delegation visited had responded very favourably to requests for their participation in the economic development of the country.

The emphasis was on the establishment of agro-industries which would greatly reduce the current food shortage in the country.

Speaking in an airborne interview with Zambian journalists accompanying the President, Mr Punabantu stressed that the tour was an eye-opener since Zambia had succeeded in getting what she wanted.

Many bilateral and technical cooperation agreements were signed with various countries signifying the importance of the trip and how successful it was, he said.

One other aspect achieved by the President's tour was the establishment of new relations and the cementing and strengthening of existing ties.

Mr Punabantu also said Zambia had played an important role in trying to strengthen the cause of peace in Eastern Europe.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) would be sending experts to carry out feasibility studies on uranium mining, Mr Punabantu said.

Other countries have also expressed interest in copper fabricating in order to boost the copper related industries in the country.

Japan is expected to boost the diesel engine related industries with emphasis on

agricultural farm machinery to boost the new agricultural development programme, according to Mr Punabantu.

Many more exchange trips between Zambia and the countries visited would be intensified within the next few days to ensure the successful launching of the ambitious programmes.

Mr Punabantu said the President would brief the nation within the next few days on his eight-nation tour and how successful it was.

President Kaunda who

arrived yesterday morning, visited the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Iraq, India and Japan.

On arrival at the International Airport, Dr Kaunda was welcomed by Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, and his wife Yolanta, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo and Secretary of State for Defence Mr Grey Zulu and his wife, Mary.

The presidential delegation which was expected to arrive at 09.30 hours jetted in at 06.45 hours. ZAN

Operation Food Production

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ALL is set for the ten-year K400 million "operation food production programme."

President Kaunda announced this in Lusaka yesterday at a State House open air news conference to brief the nation on his one month economic assistance trip to Eastern Europe, Asia and the Far East.

Dr Kaunda, who described his trip as the most successful, said 30 agreements had been signed during the tour—almost one every day of the tour.

"We have got what we wanted for our operation food production programme. Money, manpower and equipment should arrive here very shortly. From socialist countries, we are getting manpower and equipment and from other countries such as Iraq, Japan and India we are going to get direct investment and financial assistance," he said.

He told the news conference which was attended by Secretary-General of the Party, Mr Mainza Chona; Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo; members of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, Party and Government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps that he was very impressed with the economic set-up in both socialist and capitalist countries.

Their economies were such that they involved people at all levels.

The system of production his delegation had witnessed in the socialist countries he visited "really petrified and impressed us. It was a big eye-opener," he said.

"They have massive agro-industries organised and run by the people themselves and these people are very humble, not different from Zambians.

"It is, therefore, quite clear to me that they cannot be organising such progress and only wish that progress to be destroyed in nuclear wars. The same goes for the Western nations I have visited."

War

"Why then are there threats of war? That is the question we must ponder and it is here that the non-aligned nations can and should come in to help — especially the genuine non-aligned nations," Dr Kaunda said.

Dr Kaunda explained that the food operation programme would have State participation and peasants' lima programmes. Soon the National Commission for Development Planning under his chairmanship would start working out details of how the State and lima programmes would be implemented.

The President said the participation in the operation food programme by the socialist countries he had visited would be "on a very sound basis."

"It will enable them to participate with Zambia in industry or farming on the basis which will enable us to pay back in kind after their own projects have succeeded," he stressed.

And they will see to it that they succeed through sending to Zambia the necessary skilled manpower, machinery and capital.

"So they are coming in a big way and Zambia must simply be ready to receive them and prove to them that we too are a hard working nation," he said.

President Kaunda announced the formation of a ministerial committee under his chairmanship to spearhead the implementation of the operation food programme.

Dr Kaunda said the committee would plan and ensure the smooth operation of the food drive.

Members of the Central Committee for each province would be responsible for co-ordinating the envisaged projects at provincial level.

Zambians must therefore organise themselves and get ready for these programmes. Peasants should become more organised to form co-operatives. The State would set up two farms in every province which would eventually become people's co-operatives.

Fraud

Dr Kaunda assured the nation that aid received from foreign countries was not a fraud.

Answering a question on whether Zambia would not become a dumping ground for rotten agricultural and other equipment as a result of too much aid from the developed countries, President Kaunda said: "We are dealing with honest people. You can tell all the doubting Thomases that the loans and equipment we receive are genuine and there is no cheating about it."

Dr Kaunda said once the equipment was in the country and experts came to train Zambians how to handle such equipment Zambians should be prepared for hard work.

"We should realise that this country cannot be developed just because of the aid we receive. It is up to every Zambian to see that the aid we receive is put to good use," Dr Kaunda added.

Under the agreement signed the Party and its Government would shoulder the responsibility of paying salaries of manpower teams from donor countries during their stay here as loan payment. Other loans would be repaid in kind.

That was why he had to ensure that the whole Zambian leadership was involved in the programme. It was to that end that two committees both under his chairmanship had been formed to monitor "work being done on the ground."

One would be a ministerial committee and the other would be composed of provincial members of the Central Committee.

Dr Kaunda said the reception his delegation had received during the trip was "simply fantastic. We were received very warmly."

He said his hosts had commended Zambia for the contribution she had made to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and further told him that Zambia played a major role in the liberation of Zimbabwe.

"Honestly speaking, I did not know until now how the outside world appreciated Zambia's contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. All the countries we visited showed appreciation of our contribution."

"I told them that Zambia did not do this just to make a name for herself, but did so for genuine reasons to help her oppressed neighbours liberate themselves from imperialism, colonialism and apartheid," he said.

The President also paid his personal tribute to members of his delegation for working so hard.

"They came out remarkably well. The self discipline they maintained for 30 days is not a joke at all."

The aim of his tour had been twofold. First he wanted to mobilise resources "both human and material" in support of the operation food production and the lima programme.

He explained that lima was specifically for the Zambian peasants and was principally a State programme. But both would outgrow conceptually to give economic power to the people as dictated by Humanism.

The second aim was to gauge how the leaders of the socialist countries he visited viewed world peace and what they saw beyond co-existence and detente.

(Continued)

(Contd)

PRESIDENT Kaunda is back from what his special assistant for Press Mr Punabantu aptly described yesterday as an eye-opener trip to Eastern Europe and the Far East.

Since he left almost a month ago, we had been following the President from one country to another. He visited the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Iraq, India and Japan in that order.

Everywhere Dr Kaunda was forthright in his speeches both at informal and official gatherings of his hosts.

He preached love because, as he said, hatred brought misery to mankind; he warned that if resources were not used to improve the lot of man the next global war would come about because of hunger.

President Kaunda chided the miserly industrialised countries for lack of morality in denying the poor nations development.

Of course Dr Kaunda was quick to shower praise where it was due.

As a nation dying for economic resuscitation we have however to look at the presidential tour from a developmental perspective.

In an airborne Press briefing Mr Punabantu summarised what the tour had achieved and said Zambia had succeeded in getting what she had asked for.

Well and good. Each country visited has promised to help in specific fields of development — agriculture, mining, manpower training, et cetera.

Soon money, machinery and expert personnel from those countries will start coming in. Zambia will be a "hive of activity".

This is where we must warn ourselves. That "activity" has to be by us — not by people who will come from other lands. They are mere helpers to progress.

The President himself stressed this point when he announced the ambitious K400 million food production programme in Lusaka last May. He said Zambia turned to her friends for help but it is the Zambians who ought to work to benefit from that aid.

The enthusiasm generated by the President among our friends in Berlin, Sofia, Belgrade, Bucharest, Baghdad, New Delhi and Tokyo should not be allowed to die down because of our laziness.

The Japanese, for instance, will be disappointed if they come here in three to four months to find that we are a nation too lazy to work even eight hours a day.

Certainly the onus is on us. If we are not prepared to exploit this opportunity to develop Zambia we might as well say goodbye to the future.

We shall then remain in a state of perpetual poverty and posterity will not forgive us.

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 26 Sep 80 p 1

1980-1981

1980

ZAMBIA is now on the threshold of a new era. Food power is the name of the game. Operation food production and lima are the battles which must be won at all costs. The fighting has already started.

It began with the careful coordinated planning for the ten-year K400 million operation food production to enable the State to enhance the lima programme specifically designed for Zambian peasants.

Then the President went on a whirlwind tour of socialist countries to mobilise the necessary resources: machinery, skilled manpower, and capital with which to launch the battle for food power.

Many cynics and ill-wishers thought he was day-dreaming. They together with the Zambian doubting Thomases failed to see the determination behind the two new programmes hatched by the Party.

To them Zambia would remain a lazy nation always begging for food

and other obsolete equipment for her bare existence. Now they have been proved totally wrong.

Even as Dr Kaunda was still on his whirlwind tour, the promised "tanks against hunger" in the battle for food power began rolling into Zambia from the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Already 132 of the 254 fifteen-gear tractors, each with a 100 horse power, ordered from the GDR have arrived in Zambia.

And yesterday, only two days after his return from Japan, a proud and smiling President Kaunda inspected those new "tanks against hunger" at the Lusaka Chamba valley camp of the Zambia National Service. And he did it in style.

Rather than use the conventional State House mode of travelling, he herded MCCs, Cabinet ministers and top Party and Government officials including Editors-in-Chief into two buses. He himself clambered into the rear bus for the

ride to Chamba valley. The sight of the gleaming new tractors in the Zambia traditional green was electrifying. There was no doubt about the great enthusiasm they generated.

That fervour was enhanced with the assurance that workshops are to be set up in Lusaka and the Copperbelt for the proper maintenance of the GDR tractors.

The euphoria of the occasion was such that as he inspected the tractors the President quipped: "I am now commander-in-chief of tractors."

And when he clambered back into his bus for the return journey, he waved his handkerchief in farewell shouting: "One Zambia ..."

To which the accompanying dignitaries naturally responded ... "One Nation". But in his humorous self he reproached them by saying: "Ah! I thought you would say 'one tractor'."

That vividly shows how the President is determined to see that Zambia wins her major battle for food power.

KAUNDA VIEWS ON YELLOW MAIZE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[text]

ZAMBIANS who complain about eating yellow maize were told to shut up by President Kaunda yesterday.

"I hate this attitude by Zambians," Dr Kaunda told the news conference.

The President was answering a question on how long Zambians would continue to eat yellow maize or whether white maize would become available when the ten-year food production programme was implemented.

Dr Kaunda said in fact doctors had discovered that yellow maize was "very nutritious."

Even those coming to participate in Zambia's ten-year operation food production would grow yellow maize "on my instructions," Dr Kaunda said, but added that white maize would be grown "for those who want to white-wash themselves."

The President said he ate yellow maize without grudges

at all because there was no difference with the white maize meal.

"But Zambians should not think that they are suffering because they are eating yellow maize," he said.

Visibly angered by this attitude the President said when people became lost in thinking they become animals. Go beyond Zambia and see how other people are suffering, if you think you are suffering," he added.

He said the questioner should have asked whether Zambians were going to starve for ten years "which we won't" instead of asking whether Zambians would eat yellow maize for the next ten years.

With the assistance of friendly countries which he visited, Zambia would use all the available water to grow various crops including yellow and white maize through irrigation schemes.

ZAMBIA's staple food is maize. It does not really matter if the colour of that maize is red, yellow, brown or white. What is vital is whether or not sufficient stocks of maize are available to feed the nation.

At the moment Zambia has ample stocks of yellow maize

Gone are the hard days when miserable women from the townships flocked to city centres to join early morning queues for the dwindling stocks of white maize meal.

There were then pitiful scenes of women (for those few lucky ones) trudging back home through busy streets carrying on their heads bags of white maize meal, and on their backs crying children.

For the unlucky ones there was always the prospect of keeping vigil outside State shops for a remote chance to be the first in the queue.

Today the story is different. Yellow maize is in abundant supply everywhere. And as President

Kaunda rightly pointed out at the State House open air Press conference yesterday, the yellow maize is more nutritious than the preferred white maize.

Zambians should consider how lucky they are instead of moaning over the scarcity of white maize meal. In other countries people are literally dying from starvation.

That is not the case in Zambia. Our staple food is there, if only in a different colour. But what is there in a colour anyway?

We are supposed to be "colour-blind" and only look at the value of people and things. The hue-and-cry raised in certain circles over the yellow maize meal only shows the depth of a colonial mentality.

To them everything "white" is super. They would prefer white sugar to brown sugar; white bread to brown bread; white rice to brown rice; and now white maize to yellow maize although all the latter are more nutritious.

Even in other spheres anything done by "whites" or anything "white" is considered superior. The President's "hatred" of this attitude is justified. It is high time Zambians disabused themselves of this wrong notion.

Of course traditionally Zambians grow white maize. But since they now cannot grow it sufficiently to "white-wash" every belly, they have but to accept the yellow maize imported for them by the Party and its Government or face starvation.

Surely we should be more than thankful for this. And therein lies the challenge to every Zambian through the 'lima' and operation food production programmes.

If we do not like the yellow maize meal, then let us ourselves, and for ourselves, be self-sufficient in the production of white maize, district by district and province by province.

Otherwise let us thank the Party for feeding us and thereafter forever keep our mouths shut.

MULTI-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA IN AUSTRALIA

THE AUSTRALIAN TIMES, 10 JANUARY 1981, p. 1, 7

ARTICLE ENTITLED: "Namibia South African, white MPs"

[1981]

"MULTI-RACIALISM," said the late South African patriot Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, "is pandering to the white man's bigotry."

But such views have not prevented newly independent countries from opting for multi-racial societies in their new states.

Quite to the contrary throughout the so-called developing world multi-racialism is being proudly proclaimed as the policy for racial harmony.

By and large, those countries that have opted for multi-racialism have enjoyed and continue to enjoy a good degree of racial harmony. But it is a somewhat curious fact.

The nationalist movement, particularly in Africa, viewed largely as opposition to the racial policies of the white minority.

Such racial policies as colour bar and outright apartheid provided and continue to provide the movement with its rallying point.

In struggle the nationalists talk in terms of creating non-racial rather than multi-racial societies in their countries. On the other hand, the white minority talk of multi-racialism (the racist way).

In Zimbabwe for instance, Ian Smith was adamant that power should remain in civilised hands.

At no time did he talk of a non-racial or multi-racial society presumably because such a society would be incompatible with keeping power in "civilised hands".

Soon after the Lancaster House agreement however Ian Smith became one of the strongest supporters of multi-racialism and to this day his task it would seem, is to encourage whites to stay to give Zimbabwe a multi-racial complexion.

The curious thing about all this is why yesterday's racialists should be today's multi-racialists.

What becomes clear from this is that multi-racialism emerges after the settler minority has lost political power. It is the policy most favoured by defeated racialists.

In this, says Sobukwe's assertion that it is pandering to the white man's bigotry seems to have some validity.

For essentially the nationalist sets out to establish a non-racial society but they end up having a multi-racial one, which multiplies the races.

However, in practice it does not make much difference whether you call it a multi-racial or non-racial society.

When they are asked to contribute to the important work of the country, they are often reluctant to do so. They are often reluctant to do so.

Zambia is a multi-racial country. The question is whether we are going to be a multi-racial country or a one-race country.

There are an estimated five million people in the country. The largest group is of the indigenous people, the blacks.

There are Asians and Europeans. Many of them are foreigners by naturalisation but by birth.

The curious thing is that there is no white Member of Parliament, minister, member of the Central Committee or parastatal managing director. Why?

There have been some non-black leaders in the past. Mr. James Skinner, a staunch nationalist who contributed a great deal in the struggle for independence was a minister and later chief justice.

He left the country after some things committed contempt of court by storming the High Court and threatening him over the court's verdict in a case involving Portuguese soldiers who had strayed into Zambia.

There were people like Sir John Maffai, the leader of the defunct Liberal Party, the Reverend Maffai Temple (the son of J. I. Maffai, St. Stewart, Guyana) and others. Arthur Eustace, who had won the Rhodesia election, in 1965, resigned shortly afterwards.

Non-black Zambians cannot therefore be accused of not having taken an interest in the country's affairs.

It is true, however, that there is a feeling of not having taken an interest in the country's affairs.

What is the reason for this? They are easily intimidated even when they are right to much so that one begins to wonder whether they really feel this is their country.

The Zambian Asian community is largely content with running shops, contributing generously to a number of charities and even to the Party coffers.

They rarely however make their opinions known on national issues; they do not usually offer themselves as candidates or join the civil service.

Many of their children attend schools outside the country though quite a number are educated locally.

Despite some lassitude, the Asian community however, has by and large conducted themselves like committed citizens of this country.

Though the majority group does sometimes say some very nasty and even racist things about them they have refused to budge.

They have held on tenaciously and continued trading and sometimes they hit back.

This is as it should be. Citizens must fight for their rights at least in their own country. In this was the attitude of the Asian community is laudable.

But this is not true of the other group, the Zambian Europeans. These are the most inoperative group of Zambians and for no clear reasons.

They rarely speak their minds too. When they do it is usually after they have left the country and they usually speak ill of the country as General Peter Walls in Zimbabwe.

They are easily intimidated and easily renounce their citizenship. Worse are their children who are Zambians by birth and even those who are educated locally.

If for instance a group of black Zambians went to the home of a Zambian European and complained to

from about his dog's barking at night the Zambian European will be so frightened that the next thing one are likely to hear is that he has left to settle in South Africa or somewhere in Europe.

And that is the time too when he will speak his mind about the country but not while in the country.

Why these Zambian Europeans are so easily intimidated is difficult to understand.

One apparent reason is lack of commitment to the country which is legally their home. They seem to suffer from split loyalties in that they don't seem to really consider themselves Zambians but seem to see themselves only as part-time Zambians.

May be one of the reasons for this is that the struggle for independence usually produces much animosity between the indigenous group and the settler minority who are usually of European stock.

Whatever the reason, it is largely because of these attitudes that there are very few non-black citizens occupying powerful leadership posts in most parts of Africa.

They shy away preferring to lead what they call a "quiet" life behind the scenes. Their usual reaction to many problems is not to fight for justice as citizens but to flee at the slightest hint of trouble.

Some may say that there is need to nominate some of them for key posts in the Cabinet, Central Committee and even in Parliament.

But that is not good

enough for apart from being window dressing such a move could lead to the induction of people who are not really interested in such positions.

Since they are citizens, the best thing would be for them to work office in the usual manner. And as the election of Mr Pura demonstrated, they can be elected in a popular poll.

There is certainly a case for greater participation in national affairs by the minority Zambians.

For a start the educating of non-black nationals from the first grade to university outside the country should be discouraged. This could lead to alienation and ultimately lack of commitment to the country.

If a truly non-racial society is to be realised, minority Zambians should not restrict themselves to shop counters, commercial farms and other professional jobs but should take an active interest in politics since all programmes tend to be worked out from political forums.

The onus is clearly on them since racialism is outlawed in Zambia.

With more participation from them we could see an assortment of leaders truly representative of the country's population instead of the monotonous row of black faces being presented as the leadership of the country all the time.

More so we may be the first black country to have a "Chief Smith" or a "headman Brown".

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

AMBA (1400) OF AMBA In English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[over]

HUNDREDS of people yesterday turned out in full force at Lusaka International airport to give Hungarian head of state Pal Losonczi a rousing welcome when he arrived for a two-day state visit.

Mr Losonczi, who is accompanied by his wife and a 55-man delegation, was presented with bouquets before he was led to the dais to take the presidential salute.

He later inspected a guard of honour as a 21-gun salute fired.

Mr Losonczi was met by President Kaunda and his wife Betty, Secretary-General of the Party Mr Mainza Chona and his wife Yolanta, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, Central Committee members, ministers and other top Party and Government leaders.

He watched traditional dances before the presidential party drove to State House through the city centre where thousands of school children lined the streets to greet the two leaders.

Later Dr Kaunda and Mr Losonczi held talks aimed at expanding cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking at State House before the opening of the talks, Dr Kaunda said the existing relations between the two countries should be extended from the political level to cover all aspects of human endeavour.

The President told his guest that his visit was not a protocol one as it was aimed at making Zambians and Hungarians understand each other better.

"We take your visit very seriously. It is not a protocol one and we feel that we should build our bilateral relationships in all the five areas of human endeavour," Dr Kaunda said.

"In a humanist-socialist revolution, we always analyse relations in the context of five areas of human endeavour, namely, political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological and defence and security," Dr Kaunda said.

He thanked President Losonczi's advance party to Zambia which, he said, had met relevant Party and Government officials and made good preparations for

the talks between the two leaders.

"They have made our task very easy and I welcome you to Zambia most heartily," Dr Kaunda told his Hungarian counterpart.

In reply Mr Losonczi said in the field of national life Hungary had similar policies because like Zambia, it was building a society of man fighting against imperialism and colonialism as a way to stop the exploitation of man by man.

"In this regard, we believe we can cooperate with our Zambian friends and find a common denominator for solving some of the problems facing our two peoples," he said.

Mr Losonczi, who leaves for Livingstone for a day's visit this morning, earlier visited the former Chilenje home of President Kaunda, which is now a museum and laid a wreath at the Freedom Statue in Independence Avenue.

This evening, he will be guest of honour at a State dinner to be hosted by President Kaunda. He returns home tomorrow.

And the Agricultural Finance Company announced yesterday it had recovered K4 million it was owed in loans and that it would repossess two farms in Southern Province next month in an effort to recover K130 000 it has been owed by two farmers for the past five years.

President Kaunda announced in Lusaka yesterday that ten of the 132 tractors would operate on an experimental farm near Lusaka International Airport. The new tractors sprayed in national colours are at the Zambia National Service Camp in Chamba Valley.

Dr Kaunda assured the nation that the K400 million programme would start this year.

He told the GDR representatives during the viewing of the reactors that Zambia believed the GDR was a good friend on whom the country would depend.

Dr Kaunda thanked the CDR for helping Zambia in various fields of development, and this showed the two countries were together.

The fact that he, members of the Central Committee, ministers and other Party and Government officials including senior civil servants went to view the tractor at the camp and, and how serious the

were with the operation food programme.

Welcoming the President
and his party to the camp,
Secretary of State for Defence
and Security, Mr Grey Zulu
said the success of the pro-
gramme depended on the
cooperation of leaders in the
areas to which the tractors
would be distributed.

Mr Zulu said some of the tractors were damaged in transit, but these were doing "clean-up jobs."

Expressing concern over the use of the vehicles by the Zambia National Defence Forces officers, he said: "We only hope that the tractors will return in good shape."

Brigadier General Stanley Mulenga told President Kaunda and his entourage that a train with farm implements for the programme was already at Lusaka railway station.

Each district would receive about four tractors to ensure the programme succeeded.

A week ago, Lands and Natural Resources Minister Mr Clement Mwananshiku, warned that his ministry would repossess idle farms.

The minister said this after 15 farms offered to Zimbabweans in Christian were repurchased.

JAPAN'S HEALTH, FOOD, CHEMICAL AID PROMISED

Financial TIMES OF ZAMBIA, Lusaka, 30 Sep. 80, p. 1

Article by: Sammy Makaya

(Text)

TOKYO, Friday.

ZAMBIA has received about K20 million worth of aid from Japan which will cover medical equipment for the children's programme at the University Teaching Hospital, food aid and the sulphuric acid plant project at Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

Japan has expressed its willingness to undertake a feasibility study of Zambia's microwave and the mass media link projects.

This is the result of President Kaunda's successful State visit to this oriental empire. The tour ends this weekend.

In a joint communique issued today before Dr Kaunda left by train for Kyoto where he will spend his last day before returning home on Sunday, the two sides stated that they reviewed bilateral relations in all fields and pledged to develop them further in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality, trust and understanding.

The Japanese side said that their country would continue to extend economic and technical cooperation to Zambia within the frame of Japan's aid schemes to support her economic and social development.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki reaffirmed the importance Japan attaches to cooperation in the field of agriculture.

On the various requests made by President Kaunda in connection with Zambia's agricultural development programme, both sides agreed to look into these through established channels.

Feasibility

The Japanese government, however, expressed its willingness and readiness to undertake, within this fiscal year, a feasibility study on Zambia's microwave project.

Zambia requested Japan to undertake a feasibility study of the mass media link project quickly before serious consideration was given to the financing of the project.

Japan will send a basic design survey team in connection with the children's programme at the UTH.

The possibility of extending grant assistance for the programme would be considered favourably by the

Japanese government on the basis of the result of the survey.

It will provide Zambia with medical equipment for the project amounting to K200,000 under the technical assistance programme. Zambia has been offered food aid on a grant basis worth about K1 million.

In the industrial field, the Japanese expressed readiness to undertake a feasibility study on the rehabilitation of the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

Zambia thanked Japan for the K19 million credit for the sulphuric acid plant project.

It was felt that the project will go a long way in expanding and strengthening strategic chemical industry and thereby assisting the development of agriculture.

The Japanese said Dr Kaunda's visit would

greatly contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and the enhancement of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Zambian delegation appreciated that Japan's economic and technical cooperation with Zambia has contributed to the economic and social development of the country.

The Japanese stressed Zambia's role in the promotion of peace and development of the international community.

At a luncheon held in his honour by Mr Suzuki President Kaunda said Japan was welcome to invest in Zambia.

"You are already our friends and trading partners. We want to work with you in agriculture, mining and industry," he said.

MUZ TORTURE CLAIM DENIED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has denied applying electric shocks to genitals of a Mineworkers Union of Zambia branch official to extract information about a planned strike last month and invited labour leaders to a meeting to discuss the issue.

Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, said in Lusaka yesterday Zambia police did not use electric shocks in obtaining information from people during interrogations.

The minister was commenting for the first time on allegations by MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila, last Sunday during a miners' rally at Chamboli in Kitwe that Kalulushi branch chairman, Mr Robert Luhanga was tortured by local special branch officers.

Mr Mwila told the rally that Mr Luhanga was allegedly tortured when he refused to give names of people advocating a strike if the Association of Copper Mining Employers failed to meet the union's

demands and said MUZ had demanded the immediate removal of the officers.

But Mr Phiri yesterday said he was not aware of torture inflicted on Mr Luhanga and that union leaders were free to see him or Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, to discuss the matter instead of going to the International Labour Organisation.

Kalulushi governor Mr Morgan Simwinji summoned Mr Luhanga to substantiate his allegations.

Mr Simwinji declined to comment after meeting Mr Luhanga.

A report on the matter was submitted to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions. The ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said the congress and MUZ had medical evidence to show that Mr Luhanga had electric shocks applied on his genitals.

But Mr Phiri replying to Mr Chiluba's move to take up the case with ILO said the unionist should meet him instead.

REPORTAGE ON ZNUT VIEWS ON STRIKES, INTERNAL DISSENSION

Confusion Blamed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, has blamed the mounting threats of a country-wide strike by union branches on lack of clarity what the committee of inquiry into the proposed new conditions of service and salaries was offering them.

He said in Lusaka yesterday that for sometime now there had been lack of clarity and this had resulted in strike threats.

Appealing to teachers against the strike, Mr Kapini said such a move would embarrass the union.

He advised teachers to avoid such action and consider that:

- The union is satisfied that active consideration of its proposals has already been acknowledged by the Government.

- The effective date as announced by President Kaunda is already known by the union.

- The union's headquarters has established beyond any

doubt that the delay being experienced (in implementing the demands) is a necessary indication of the thoroughness the committee is taking in considering all the submissions.

"It would not be in the interest of teachers and their organisation's integrity if any protest action was carried out before we know what is contained in the report for us and the Government's reaction to the report and finally what our views will be on it," he said.

Mr Kapini said teachers and their organisation should not allow themselves to "jump the gun" in this matter.

Leaders should not be carried away by emotion, he said.

Mr Kapini said while ZNUT leaders remained sad, they should not feel ashamed at the way things had been turning since the union's proposal were presented.

He called for calm and patience among members of his union and to refrain from making any more threats or deadlines and that when the time arrived, "the threats and deadlines will strike like lightning and death and you will not stand alone."

TEACHERS in Kitwe have passed a vote of no confidence in general secretary of the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT), Mr Shiyenge Kapini.

The teachers claimed they were convinced Mr Kapini had his sights on a higher political job, using the union as a ladder.

They have demanded that the union must lift the suspension imposed on Chingola area secretary, Mr Abson Simfukwe, early this year for urging the ZNUT secretary to resign because, he claimed, Mr Kapini had become ineffective as a leader.

Urging the union executive to lift Mr Simfukwe's suspension, the resolutions said teachers were convinced the ZNUT as a union must follow democratic principles and allow members to criticise the system and advocate the removal of ineffective leaders.

The resolutions have been sent to Mr Kapini and to Copperbelt ZNUT regional secretary, Mr John Mulenga.

Asked to comment, Mr Mulenga said there were established channels through which leaders could be replaced — "not through the Press."

The vote of no confidence in Mr Kapin, is contained in a resolution after a crucial meeting of the Kitwe north

branch held over the weekend that discussed salaries and conditions of service.

Area chairman **Mr Benedictor Munchangani** said yesterday that it was the feeling of teachers in the district that **Mr Kapini** should step down honourably instead of waiting to be forced out by teachers from all over the country.

The meeting resolved that if there will be no new salaries and better conditions of service in October, they would go on strike, refuse to participate in Humanism Week and independence celebrations.

We shall also boycott all examinations concerning Grade Seven, Form Three and Form Five," Mr Munchangani said.

The teachers resolved that next year they would only teach classes with 45 pupils in primary schools and 35 in secondary schools.

It is now common to find classes of up to 60 pupils in primary schools and 50 in secondary schools. This results in teachers being overworked," Mr Muchanigani said.

Meanwhile, teachers in Chingola have threatened to go on strike because of the delay in receiving their September salaries, reports Zana.

Confirming the strike threat, ZNUT area chairman Mr Ellison Mukokweza said teachers would go on strike if they were not paid soon.

[rest]

THE Zambia National Union of Teachers ZNUT has called for an emergency Copperbelt regional executive meeting next week to discuss recent developments in the union.

The regional chairman, Mr Alick Bowa said in Kitwe yesterday that the executive would meet shortly to discuss demands by the Kitwe branch that ZNUT general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini should resign and the suspension of another union official in Chingola lifted.

Teachers in Kitwe passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Kapini at a meeting recently.

The teachers claimed they were convinced Mr Kapini had his sights on a higher political job and was using the union as a ladder.

But the lifting of the suspension of Chingola area secretary, Mr Abson Simfukwe could only be made during the union's annual general conference.

Mr Simfukwe was suspended for urging Mr Kapini to resign claiming that he had become ineffective as a leader.

Mr Kapini has dismissed as "nonsense" allegations by Kitwe teachers that he wants to use the union as a stepping stone to a political job.

Mr Kapini was reacting on the vote of no confidence passed by teachers in Kitwe at the weekend who demanded his resignation because he had allegedly become ineffective as a leader.

The ZNUT boss said in Lusaka yesterday: "If the teachers are serious about their vote of no confidence, let them pinpoint the mistakes I have made."

There were a few "misguided" individuals who wanted him and other union leaders removed from office along tribal lines. Those misleading others should stop it or they will have themselves removed," he said.

INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 2

(TUCU)

THE country's rate of redundancies during the first seven months of 1980, rose by about 18 per cent over last year's in the same period, labour commissioner Mr Lufwendo Imasiku said in Lusaka yesterday.

But he was optimistic that economy would slowly pick up, adding that a drop in redundancies would soon begin to show.

Speaking in an interview Mr Imasiku singled out the construction industry as the one that laid off most workers during the period under review.

From January to July 1980, 2,675 workers were declared redundant from 82 establishments compared with 2,259 in 1979 from 96 institutions.

"From these figures, it shows that the January to July 1980 period has 416 more redundancies than in the same period last year," said Mr Imasiku.

In both periods, the construction sector was leading, followed by the agricultural industry.

Giving the breakdown of redundancies sector by sector, Mr Imasiku said the construction industry alone laid off 1,451 workers between January and July involving 19 companies against 1,271 workers in 1979 by 40 firms.

In agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing undertakings 440 workers were sacked in January-July 1980 period involving 16 establishments as opposed to 264 workers and 17 firms in the preceding period.

The manufacturing industry laid off 224 workers in the period under review from 13 companies against 171 in 1979 from only nine firms.

Mining and quarrying had a drop in the rate of redundancies when it only recorded 67 lay-offs involving three companies compared with 151 workers sacked by six firms in 1979.

The only sector which recorded the lowest number of redundancies was the electricity, gas and water which had no sackings last year, but 157 were laid off this year from one company.

Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels which sacked 40 workers during the first seven months of 1979

involving eight establishments, laid off 101 people during the January-July period 1980 from 10 firms.

Transport, storage and communications lost 31 workers from six concerns during the 1980 period under review compared to 226 workers fired from four firms in the preceding period.

Mr Imasiku added that the finance, insurance, real estate and business services which lost only two workers in 1979, sacked 20 workers in the 1980 period, while the community, social and personal services laid off 184 workers in the same period against 134 in the preceding period.

He explained that most workers were declared redundant for various reasons, but in the construction industry, lack of jobs and completion of contracts contributed considerably.

The construction industry rate of redundancy was 50 per cent in both years.

Mr Imasiku added however that to the contrary the rate of employment during the period January-April 1980 showed some signs of recovery. A total of 8,424 people were employed by all sectors of the economy compared to 8,332 recorded in the preceding period.

THE Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy has made a number of recommendations to Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lualaba, to repeal certain sections of the Industrial Relations Act to give more power to works councils.

This was said in Kisumu yesterday by deputy director of the department, Mr Alexander Kuthira, when he addressed staff and workers at Chibuluma mine of the Ruon Consolidated Mines.

Mr Kuthira admitted that certain parts of the Act favoured management and because of this works councils were ineffective and could not take part in decision making of their companies.

Some of the recommendations included the extension of the term of office for works council members, transfers and promotions of senior staff and the demand by workers that they should be informed about the outcome of queries discussed at works council meetings.

He said some managements had complained to the depart-

ment about disputes caused by those who failed to interpret the Act - misreading the message.

He hoped that once the recommendations were approved, works councils would have more powers to veto management decisions.

Mr Kuthira said it was the wish of the Party and its Government that there was industrial freedom at places of work as had been achieved in politics.

For the industry to achieve high productivity there should be cooperation and respect between workers and management.

He said the operation of Party committees, works councils and union members, overlapping their functions was caused by people who failed to adhere to the principles laid out in the Act.

Mr Kuthira castigated some managers who allegedly tried to set union and works council members at each other so they could blame the Government for introducing the legislation.

Meanwhile Kuthira directed management in Chibuluma to investigate workers' demands for promotion in the

mine and the mining firm was in the area.

The central general manager, Mr Rupert Burkh, made the statement during a meeting with the miners' representatives at the Central Sports Club.

According to an NCCM statement released in Kisumu yesterday, only 60 expatriate miners took part in the work stoppage which lasted for only one and a half hours.

Later five representatives of the miners presented proposals to Mr Burkh for consideration.

It was not immediately known what the proposals involved, but a mine spokesman said the management accepted the miners' demands for a wage increase.

The miners had earlier gathered at the club demanding a general strike after the charging of two of their colleagues by gunmen Sunday.

In the same town, 500 Zambian demonstrators marched to the government Mr Ian Kutabara's office to complain about the soaring rate of crime in the Kaunda mine town.

There was no immediate response from Mr Kutabara.

MINERS REJECT DECENTRALIZATION SYSTEM

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Miners have rejected the decentralisation system, and have threatened to go on strike if the Party and its Government impose it on them.

More than 8,000 miners drawn from all over the Copperbelt registered their disapproval of the new system of local government when Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) national chairman. Mr David Mwila, addressed them in Kitwe yesterday at Katilungu Square in Chamboli to brief them on the recent negotiations between the union and the two mining companies which culminated into increased salaries.

The miners roared: "We do not want our townships to be integrated with council ones. We reject decentralisation tota'ly, and if the Party and its Government impose it on us, we shall go on strike."

Mr Mwila told the miners that integration of townships and services had been rejected when the commission of inquiry probed into ways and means of integrating the mine townships with council ones.

"People in the mine areas rejected this because I was a member of this commission," he said.

He said decentralisation had disenfranchised the masses and only a handful were allowed to vote. Mr Mwila said anybody who tampered with people's vote was actually violating, human rights.

Mr Mwila told the miners that he had a copy of the Bill now with Parliament, and the Bill is seeking to integrate mine townships and services with those of the new district councils.

The MUZ boss warned that unless the enemies of the miners who are going round telling people that MUZ leaders had called off the strike because they were cowards stopped this campaign, the leaders were bound to hit back.

He said MZ's Supreme Council had called off the recently threatened strike because they knew that they would not achieve anything even if they went on strike at the time.

Mr Mwila said MZ had only signed an agreement concerning adjustments of salaries and nothing more.

There are still three main demands which the mines have accepted, but they are working out details and other things.

He said MZ has yet to sign the new pension scheme, production bonus, job evaluation agreements because these are the things the union asked for in their negotiations which opened early this month.

As regards job evaluation, he pointed out, the two mining companies have accepted the demand in principle, and are busy working out what is required and this will take 10 months to complete.

Mr Mwila explained that the two companies agreed to the contributory pension scheme, and rules and other things were being worked out. This is the most important of all demands, for the miner should secure his future for his children.

Production bonus, he said, was also accepted although some workers are already getting this. He said MZ is pressing for the payment of the bonus to every miner.

He said the mining companies rejected payment of cost of living and opted to adjust the salaries.

Mr Mwila said this is the reason for calling off the strike. It would have been futile to go on strike without waiting to know what management had to offer.

"But we are determined to get what we want for you. We are not cowards as these enemies of the miners and the State are saying."

The people who are condemning MZ leaders and miners for threatening to go on strike are themselves counterrevolutionaries because they are not making UNIP popular, he added.

PROBATION DE LA VÉRITÉ DE LA THÉSE DE PASCAL

Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis 35:1-12, 2002.

Findings

The Census of Population and Housing which began last month is nearing completion except for some parts of the Western Province.

Director of Central Statistics, Mr. Mpalwa Mulenga, said yesterday that parts of the province had not yet been covered because of the threat of land mines.

Because of this problem, normal transport could not be used. Instead the department had to use helicopters to take enumerators to various points," he said.

He hoped enumeration would be completed by the weekend.

After enumeration has been finished in all the provinces, there would be a preliminary count of all heads before the books could be sent to Luak.

for the final report he said.

Mr. Mulenga said the department had to edit the information, make records and then feed this into the computer. The results would only be known at the end of the year.

He said there would be a postmortem survey in special selected areas adding: "The postmortem survey is necessary because there is a possibility that there were mistakes in the information collected."

Mr Mulenga said as at mid-year this year, it was expected that the population had risen to 5.8 million. "But this would only be ascertained after all the information has been put together and have come out of the committee."

This was the second full census the country undertook, the first was in 1969 while the sample census was conducted in 1974. Mr Mulenga disclosed at the beginning of the exercise that between K7 and K8 million would be spent on the exercise.

NEWSLINES (20-00) ATTACHED 20-000000

London LINES to ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 80 p. 9

[Franklin Temple: "Zambians Turn to Churches"]

(cont)

ONE of the biggest rallies held periodically in Kitwe and which, in the view of many observers, can easily rival mass political assemblies has just ended at the Copperbelt Agricultural Showgrounds.

For four days thousands of men, women and children from all parts of Kitwe, Katolusha and other nearby areas flocked into the normally desolate (at this time of the year) showgrounds to share their spiritual feelings and present themselves before God as one.

They were members of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

The main arena of the showgrounds was packed to capacity by people all eager to listen to the dozens of sermons, to participate in the singing of hymns and to watch well executed sketches taken largely from the Old Testament.

One close member of the sect told me as we made our way through the masses of people: "Exactly the same sort of thing is taking place in Ndola right now. We should be having as many people there as they are here."

It was difficult to believe that one religious organisation could attract so many people.

But some quick investigation into the matter revealed that in fact, there was nothing unique about the impressive membership the Watchtower people could boast.

Three or four other churches in the country could boast as many people, if not more, if they chose to arrange their annual meetings the way the Watchtower had done.

Exactly what has been going on in the world of religion in Zambia over the past few years, to attract so many believers?

While no one can give an exact answer to this question, it is generally agreed that more and more Zambians are turning to religious bodies and have been doing so with greater zest especially during the past two to three years.

Although most church organisations I have been able to talk to in Kitwe are unable to give exact figures, almost all of them agree that they have noted an unprecedented increase in the number of people turning up for church services.

"It is difficult to say exactly when the number of people started to swell in our church," said one staunch believer, belonging to the Baptist Church in Chimwewe township.

"But this reminds me of the early 1970s when we used to have full houses every Sunday. It can be very encouraging," he added, indicating the full church.

In Kwacha township, the same church has had full houses almost every week for a considerable period now, something many of the church leaders are at a loss to explain.

"People simply seem to have become aware of the importance of prayer. Maybe there are some other reasons, but all we are interested in is that we maintain the large congregations," a church leader in the township told me.

And pastor of another Kwacha Baptist Church, Reverend Mandefu was absent from one church service because he and his wife had to be present at two different church conferences — at Chali Industrial Plantation in Ndola Rural and Luanshya, respectively — at the same time.

"It is really impressive."

he said at his home recently.

The young Christians have really come to understand their role in this field. They have been organising themselves exactly as the grown ups would have done.

And according to the leader of the United Church of Zambia in Lusaka, Rev. Geoffrey Sikazwe, there has been an upsurge of church membership over the past few years.

I must say that a really impressive increase in the number of church members has been noted in the UCZ here and the trend is continuing," the reverend said.

Figures

He could not readily provide figures for this year, but noted that the number of members of the church from 1978 to last year had shot up by 2,000, raising the total from 25,000 in 1978 to 27,000 last year.

Similar expressions have been made in other churches in and around Kitwe. In most of these, the majority of the new churchgoers are the young who are said to be approaching the Christian faith with a much deeper understanding than their elders.

In Kitwe, one or two churches with a rather revolutionary approach to prayers has been notable in attracting young men and women — many of whom have high academic education — which was not the case previously.

One day in such a church is said to be enough to change a person so completely that some are said to have experienced mental trauma.

There have been cases, rather difficult to verify, of some young people so moved by the churches preaching methods that they have completely, or partially gone insane.

The strange thing according to many observers talked to is that no new denominations have sprung up over the years in the country at all.

In other words, there has been more or less the same number of various church organisations in the country since independence.

And because of this state of affairs, it has become difficult to pin-point the reasons behind this virtually sudden recognition of the church for what it is.

Now, what has caused all this? After all, people do not suddenly become aware of something without some kind of reason one way or another.

Some of those interviewed put the reason to higher understanding of the bible among people due to more education.

Also all Christian churches in Zambia and elsewhere have from time to time warned that the day of reckoning — when Jesus Christ would descend on earth for the final judgment — is nearing.

It would appear that a close study of the bible confirms this. There are some rather disturbing passages in the book which can be interpreted to mean the world was nearing its end.

There are many people who would show surprise to learn that thousands of years ago some prophets talked about this era with alarming accuracy.

For example, a prophet talked about motor vehicles zooming through broadways at alarming speeds "on the day of His preparation" thousands of years ago?

The prophet Nahum states in the Bible: "The chariots blaze with fire of steel of the day of His preparation. The chariots rage in confusion in the streets, they run to and fro in broadways; they flash with

steel making them appear like torches; they rush (in various directions) like forked lightnings."

There could be no doubt that this is referring to cars, lorries and other sorts of "chariots" which as far as anyone can tell, have only come into being during the present era.

And there are other prophecies in the book to alarm many an informed reader of it.

Isaiah, for example, talks of the roundness, or rather the sphericity of the earth, something which even the early explorers of the world were not quite certain about.

He says: "Hath it not been told you from the beginning? Have you not understood from the foundations of the earth? It is he who sitteth upon the CIRCLE of the earth."

And the prophet Job seems to have been informed that the earth was suspended in empty space.

Job states: "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place and hangeth the earth upon nothing."

These and other revelations in the bible which seem to indicate that the bible contains more scientific truth than was ever before supposed are enough to change the life of any educated person who reads about them while keeping in mind of what is scientifically known.

A casual reader who stumbles upon these rather alarming biblical pronouncements is very likely to sit up with a jolt.

He is very likely to start wondering whether the bible is not after all, the Book of God.

"This can be enough to turn him to religion if just to find out more," reflected Baptist Church follower, Mrs Sylvia Tembo of Riverside.

But while casual reading of the bible itself might result into changing one's life and becoming a full, fledged christian, the very fact that one bothered to read it at all could mean that he was already potentially convertible.

Rate

Thus, this alone cannot account for the great numbers of people turning to churches at the rate they seem to be doing at the moment.

There has to be another reason, and may be this lies in the methods the churches themselves use to conduct their affairs and lure people.

For a long time in this country, one of the most controversial religious organisations was the already mentioned Watchtower Sect.

The sect was known for its strict observance of what it termed God's law which included the refusal to sing the national anthem and the saluting of the flag.

But with more education and an exhibition of tolerance on the part of the country's leadership, more and more sect leaders have realised that they have a part to play in the development of this country.

To date, it is rare to hear of school children belonging to the Watchtowers being withdrawn from classes because of singing the national anthem or saluting the flag.

More common are reports that the sect members are engaged in one sort of national venture or another.

And many of them agree that this acceptance has

helped to increase their numbers because people no longer look upon them as enemies of the state with the same type of conviction as they did, say, some 14 years ago.

This, plus their annual conferences, or rallies, have helped in bringing more and more people to the organisation.

Other religious organisations and churches have not been subjects of news headlines in the same way that the Watchtower have been, but their methods of attracting more members have been just as effective.

The Anglican Church, for example, is considered one of the largest churches in the country.

This status could be partly due to the fact that it has been established in Zambia for a considerable period of time. But equally important is that the church has made efforts from time to time to participate in general development.

The Baptist Church has also continued to receive more members more or less due to a similar approach to national problems as the Anglicans.

It is common for both churches to organise youth conferences where people meet to share ideas of not only how to serve God but also how to serve man through God.

From the above, it is obvious almost every church is engaged, one way or another, in going out to the people and helping them re-discover, not only their spiritual well-being, but also their potential to help develop the nation as a whole.

KAUNDA ADVISER SAYS RACISM RIFE IN ANGLICAN CHURCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE leadership wrangle in the Anglican Church Lusaka Diocese took a new turn yesterday with fresh allegations of racism by President Kaunda's former adviser on religious affairs Reverend John Papworth.

The row centres on who should become the next bishop in the diocese after the retirement of Bishop Phillimon Mataka.

The Zambian members of the church, who are in the majority, say they want a local man, but some members of the elective council allegedly intend to "impose" a bishop.

Last week more than 100 members from 13 Anglican churches in Lusaka demonstrated at the Zambia Anglican Council headquarters demanding that a Zambian bishop should head the diocese.

In a letter from London, Mr Papworth alleged that an Anglican white clergyman had racial prejudice against Zambian blacks.

The letter, which was intercepted by a Zambian group advocating Zambian bishop and handed over to the Times of Zambia over the

weekend, Mr Papworth writes in part:

"I met a priest in London who said he may be forced to become the bishop as none of the natives are suitable."

According to the group, the "unsuitability of the natives" had been ascertained by the elective council which was now allegedly recruiting a retired white priest to become the bishop.

"This is very bad as you can see because how could one of our white priests here go to London and say natives were unsuitable when the outgoing bishop was a Zambian," asked one of the members.

The name of the priest who had allegedly gone to London to launch this "smear campaign" against Zambians was disclosed to the Times.

Some sources in the diocese said the white community of the church allegedly took advantage of Bishop Mataka's old age to have their way and

now feared that if a young Zambian bishop was elected, he would exercise firm control over church policies.

Meanwhile, placard-carrying women agitating for a Zambian bishop to succeed Bishop Mataka defied the usual solemn church tradition at a farewell service held at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross for the outgoing bishop.

The women moved around waving their placards after the first and during the second Bible readings in their continued protest against the possible appointment of a foreign bishop.

Asked to comment on the leadership wrangle, Bishop Mataka said this was caused by some church members who did not understand election procedures.

"What matters are votes during the election of the bishop, and not the wishes of a sector of the church," he said.

BRIEFS

NDOLA ELECTIONS--Ndola Urban district secretary, Mr Bedford Kang'ombe is impressed with the way last Saturday's women and youth ward elections were conducted. Mr Kang'ombe said this on Monday when he announced results of the elections for Munkulungwe, Itawa, Chichele, Chifubu, Kamba and Kawama wards. The results were: Munkulungwe ward--(Women brigade): Mrs Royce Phiri, chairman; Ivy Mulenga, vice-chairman; Faides Lukwesa, secretary; Kannes Mukalipe, publicity secretary; and Mrs Kiwa Zulu, vice-publicity secretary. (Youth): Sebastian Chokwe, chairman; Abel Mukupa, vice-secretary; Lloyd Mulenga, treasurer; Christopher Mubukwanu, vice-treasurer, and Peter Kangoma, vice-publicity secretary. Itawa ward--(Women brigade): chairman, Lidah Njovu. (Youth): Thomas Banda, chairman. Chifubu ward--(Women brigade): Rebecca Chiyesu, vice-chairman; Edinah J. Miti, chairman and Malita Kalima, vice-publicity secretary. Chichele ward--(Women brigade): Godridah Sibiho, publicity secretary and (Youth league): Charles Kalenga, chairman. Kawama ward--(Youth league): Steven Mubala, treasurer. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 80 p 2]

ZAMBIANIZATION OF BANKS--Two international banks accused of de-Zambianising posts are now working on a new Zambianisation programme. A Zambianisation committee spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that Barclays Bank and Standard Bank gave the indication to reorganise their programmes after they were asked by chairman of the committee and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa to place Zambians in jobs which could be done by local people. But the banks had not yet indicated exactly what they were doing on their Zambianisation programmes, the spokesman said. Last July 25, Mr Chafwa accused the banks of de-Zambianising top positions and challenged them to tell the nation in three days what they were doing or had done to prepare local people for responsible positions. But addressing an annual general meeting of the Zambia National Commercial Bank, Zimco executive director for corporate planning Mr Ignatius Muchangwe defended the banks and attacked Mr Chafwa for his charges. He said banks would not Zambianise jobs for patriotic reasons at the expense of efficiency. Mr Chafwa is on a study tour in the United States. He left Lusaka last Friday. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

ZAFMU STATEMENT--The Zambia Fisheries and Marketeers Union has dissociated itself from sentiments expressed by Choma women marketeers that they would surrender their Party cards if price inspectors and police continued to harass them. ZAFMU information and education secretary, Mr Newton Kaluba said in Kitwe yesterday that it was wrong for marketeers to regard the Party as their enemy each time they were harassed by price inspectors. "We at the headquarters do not support the Choma women for their anti-Party statements," Mr Kaluba said. More than 200 women marketeers in Choma marched to the office of the governor Mr Crosby Chibanga over the weekend and threatened to surrender their Party cards for alleged harassment from price inspectors and police. On the call by the marketeers for the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry to look into fishermen's problems, Mr Kaluba said such a commission was "irrelevant." He said his union and the Government had already established the problems of fishing in the country. But Mr Kaluba urged authorities to do something about the "harassment of innocent marketeers by announcing new prices soon."--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 p 5]

SUGAR PROFITS--Zambia Sugar Company has made a profit of K1.5 million this year for the first time in two years. Company chairman Mr Lishomwa Muuka, who is Indeco managing director announced this during the annual general meeting in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Muuka said the 1979 raw sugar crop production exceeded 100,000 tonnes for the first time. The company sold 92,247 tonnes enabling it to "return to profitability" after losing K11.328 million in the year 1978/79 and K5.2 million the previous year. But he said the K1.038 million profit was insignificant compared to more than K70 million invested in the company. Mr Muuka said a higher profit margin was required for the company to offset accumulated debts. "In the year under review, raw sugar production at Nakambala Sugar Estate was about 40 percent more than in the year 1978/79 season and this would have been higher had not early rainfall significantly limited operations during November," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 80 p 5]

'FARMERS NEED TRACTORS'--Land in North-Western Province is either ploughed late or entirely left unploughed because of lack of tractors, provincial political secretary Mr Musole Kanyungulu has said. Mr Kanyungulu said this when he was commenting on the problems farmers were facing in the province. The province, he said, had only two tractors which he described as "too inadequate to meet the needs of the people." "The people here have taken to farming seriously but they tend to leave land unploughed because there are not enough tractors to go round the province during the farming season," Mr Kanyungulu said. But he hoped the situation would improve this year because few farmers had secured tractor loans from the Agricultural Finance Company. Recently it was reported that the Norwegian Agency for International Development's (Norad) agricultural settlement schemes in the province were retarded because of lack of interest in farming by local people in the province. The province was reported to have soils which were too acidic and which required more lime. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 80 p 5]

SCIENTIFIC CROP BREAKTHROUGH--Scientists at the National Irrigation Research centre in Mazabuka, are on the verge of discovering a new variety of crops with high resistance to attacks by diseases. A scientist in charge of the centre, Mr Charles Hill, said the discovery could greatly bolster the country's agricultural produce like rape and cabbages. Mr Hill said in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Dutch government the centre was carrying out research to produce a variety of wheat which had a high resistance to diseases. He said this was part of a world programme by the FAO and the research was being carried out in conjunction with Mount Makulu Research Station and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. "In addition a major breakthrough has been made in developing new varieties of vegetables which would have high yield. However, conclusive results have yet to be made and tests completed," added Mr Hill. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

UNREST IN GOROMONZI REPORTED

Mortars Used Against Police

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Goromonzi police station was attacked with smallarms and mortar fire on Monday night. The attack is the latest in a series of similar incidents in recent months.

The attack came at about 11 p.m. from a north-westerly direction and lasted for about two minutes.

Minor damage was caused but no injuries, a police spokesman said yesterday.

During followup operations police recovered a small quantity of equipment dropped by the attackers. Investigations continue, the spokesman said.

The members-in-charge of Goromonzi police, Inspector Gerry Record, told the Herald the attack started with smallarms fire from a firing point about 200m from the camp perimeter and was followed by about four explosions.

Both mortar bombs and anti-tank rifle grenades of East German manufacture had been recovered unexploded inside the camp and were detonated as they were unsafe, he said.

Another armed mortar bomb was found at the firing position, which is thought to have been used by about 10 men.

A number of expended cartridges, four magazines and the shoulder piece of a rifle butt were also recovered, he said.

Tracking with dogs began at first light and spoor was followed due north for about 2 km before it was lost, he said.

The Goromonzi police station is about five km from Grazely and Oasis farms bought by ZANU (PF) earlier this year and used to accomodate former guerillas.

Following a number of complaints by local farmers of a deteriorating security situation in which two white farmers and one of their wives were murdered, meetings were held between the MP for the area, Mr Andre Holland and the ZANLA commander, Mr Rex Nhongo.

About 10 days after the killings, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told farmers at an annual farming congress that the guerillas on one of the farms were being transferred to assembly points while several hundred refugees on another were being sent elsewhere.

A man who said he was a ZANLA guerilla told the Herald yesterday he had come from an assembly point to rest at the farm and that some of his colleagues were also there.

Senior commanders and officers of ZANLA were not, however, available to speak to the Herald at Grazely farm.

Iana quotes the chairman of the executive committee set up to run the farms, Mr Peter Howson, as saying yesterday that former guerillas and refugees were still being moved off the properties. About 100 had left on Monday.

A degree of farm work appeared to be in progress with workers, some dressed in camouflage, mending fences and stripping and mending farm implements and machinery.

However, they declined to give details of the numbers of either guerillas or refugees still at Grazely.

Officials Visit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text]

ZANLA commander Mr Rex Nhongo and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, yesterday visited the troubled Goromonzi area after further armed attacks on the police camp and also on civilian targets.

Later in the afternoon Mr Nhongo returned to Goromonzi for further discussions with both police and the men on Grazely farm.

Goromonzi member-in-charge Inspector Gerry Record said the talks, in which police explained the situation in the area had been polite and civil. He said a new ZANLA commander had been appointed at the farm but could not give further details, nor could Mr Nhongo be reached last night.

Sources said yesterday that the Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Andre Holland, saw the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday morning and Mr Holland expressed his concern over the incidents.

In a second attack on consecutive nights, small-arms fire was directed at the Goromonzi police station, and other incidents involving civilians and police vehicles occurred. No one was injured in any of the incidents.

At 9.05 p.m. on Tuesday a cottage on Bellevue farm was fired at, with a number of strikes to the building. Later that evening the homestead on Lonely Park farm was also fired on, a police spokesman said yesterday.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, at about 1.20, two police vehicles en route to the scenes of the farm attacks were ambushed near Grazely farm and were hit several times.

At 4.15 a.m. the police camp was fired on in an "ineffectual" attack and fire was returned, the spokesman said. At 5 a.m. two heavy vehicles travelling together from Ceylon Mine to Arcturus Mine were also ambushed near Grazely farm but without being hit.

Half an hour later, armed men entered and searched the Gladstone Mine compound and smashed five windows before leaving, the spokesman said.

PEPPERED

Mr Jonathan Tarr who was in his cottage on Bellevue farm, which shares a boundary with Grazely, at about 9 p.m. on Tuesday night, said a total of 28 rounds hit his walls. Thirteen bullets peppered the surrounds of an exposed door behind which he was sitting.

Mr Tarr, who is nearly 70, said he was reading

a book "when all hell broke loose."

"I switched off the lights and grabbed my guns. I waited for them and after I was satisfied they were not going to investigate the success of their attack I telephoned the police."

"I am not a bit frightened but I am sick and tired of this uncertainty and this business of selecting targets simply for the sake of destroying them," he said.

Saying that unless those responsible were controlled the problem would escalate, he added: "They are not only against us, they are against the Government and law and order."

The owner of the farm, Mr Chris Johnson, said that as a result of the recent violence, a number of farmers had held discussions with police and the district commissioner.

"We are perturbed, there are no bones about it. The biggest thing is the frustration, the fact that nothing can be done about it. Till something is done, they are going to carry on," he said.

Mr Paul Retzlaff whose property, Lonely Park farm, was also attacked on Tuesday night, said his radiogram was smashed by a bullet and his hot water tank punctured.

He said rapport between the military and production leaders on Grazely and himself was "excellent" until the attack,

which he thought was the responsibility of some of the members of the lower levels of the military.

"This would appear to be an unfortunate incident in view of the good communications at higher levels," he said.

Referring to production chiefs, he said: "In my view these chaps' talents are being wasted putting them on productive farms because all the development work has been done."

All the farmers to whom the Herald spoke yesterday indicated they had no wish to leave the area.

Mr Peter Howson, chairman of the executive committee appointed to run the farms, said discussions had not been held with the men on Grazely since the incidents occurred.

"I think we are a pretty strong area and that we are quite capable of handling this sort of thing without panicking," he said.

● Gladstone Mine in the Gormanzil district came under attack at about 11 o'clock last night, according to a report telephoned to the Herald by an MP, Mr Andre Holland, who farms in the area.

A woman was injured by flying glass, he said. Mr Holland said he believed the people responsible were "powerfully armed" bandits who owed no allegiance to any political party.

UNITED FRONT IN HAND OF YOUTH

WILKINSON THE HERALD IN English 29 Sep 60 p 1

[cont]

POLITICAL affiliation must be through persuasion and not imposition, the Minister of Home Affairs and PF president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

Dr Nkomo said that the task of finding a united system, representative of political aspirations, now lies in the hands of the young people as the others had played their part in leading the liberation

struggle in an area known as Chakadzi Village, Marondera, where he attended the funeral of a young PF official, Mr. Bhebe. Dr Nkomo said it was up to the youth to ensure that all Zimbabweans enjoyed independence in an atmosphere of freedom and security.

"People must not be forced to belong to political parties. They must want to belong to them. They must do so of their own free will," he said, when asked to comment on recent violence.

Organised

He refused to call it inter-party violence, saying it was violence by organised groups of people and that party politics did not come in.

"Those who are confronting and beating up people are not doing so on behalf of their political parties; they are just organised groups of people bent on bringing others down," Dr Nkomo said.

He regretted that people should fight each other after winning their "long-sought independence."

Those like Mr. Bhebe, who sacrificed so much for Zimbabwe's independence must be ashamed of the current "turmoil," Dr Nkomo said.

Dr Nkomo alleged that people in the Eastern Districts were living "in bondage" because they had their political views suppressed.

He said he was "very much perturbed" by a group of young Marondera school boys who he claimed demanded "justice" from people who went to Mr. Bhebe's funeral.

This is not the kind of freedom we fought for all these years. We fought against such things as poverty and now this is what people are being asked to endure again.

SCARED

He added he had heard of it but this is the first time he has actually come across it. I was not among those asked myself but a large number of party officials interviewed those from this area.

"People cannot move with freedom in the eastern parts of the country. If they see you passing, they peep through the window because they are too scared to come out and greet you in case they are identified with you politically."

He challenged all those who would doubt his claims to "shed their city clothes and big cars and come to this area by bus to see for themselves."

At the graveyard, Dr Nkomo described the late Mr Bgoni as a dedicated freedom fighter who had done a lot for Zimbabwe's independence. He regretted that Mr Bgoni did not live long enough to see real peace in Zimbabwe.

ZANU president the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole sent Dr Nkomo a message of condolence on Mr Bgoni's death.

CSO: 4470

PM PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR POLICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[text]

THE Government would continue to support the police in its duty to prevent crime and to arrest criminals, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

In a policy statement to the Senate, he said the grievances some people had expressed against some elements of the police force "do not certainly vitiate the good discipline and commitment to their work which most of the police have shown".

Naturally, during a period of adjustment and transformation when those who served the old regime and helped to sustain its policies are still viewed with suspicion, there are bound to develop serious misunderstandings between the public, with its own fresh expectations, and the law-enforcing agencies as they go about their duties in accordance with the procedures they have grown used to.

"I believe this phase of suspicion and misunderstanding is a passing one. The public must now adjust to the police and the

police to the public.

It is the duty of the police to prevent crime and it is the duty of the police to arrest criminals. Government will continue to support the police in their performance of these duties.

Mr Mugabe made the remarks after noting that both members of the House of Assembly and of the Senate had expressed their "fear and concern" about the recent spate of political incidents and "criminal acts" by people or groups in assembly points.

"There is no doubt," he went on, "that the last two weeks have seen a sharp rise in the number of politically motivated incidents."

The Prime Minister told Senators, who intermittently applauded him, that he had appealed to those responsible to take the necessary steps to prevent these incidents.

"Government cannot sit back as violent behaviour and callous use of arms is creating grief among the people," he said, repeating the stern warning

he gave on Sunday.

Mr Mugabe stated categorically that the maintenance of law and order remained the function of the police.

His statement yesterday was consistent with the views he expressed in the House of Assembly last week when he criticised "leargas-happy policemen" while acknowledging that generally the force was doing a good job.

In his wide-ranging speech, Mr Mugabe said his Government's highest priority remained the consolidation of peace through the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and former Rhodesian security forces into a single army.

He also reaffirmed the Government's commitment to customary basic freedoms of the individual and recalled that members of his party had been "valiantly, unjustly and dishonestly accused of being vicious and inhuman monsters".

The accusations had been made by those who wanted to shield their own "outrageously inhuman actions, illegal and treasonable behaviour and downright dishonesty."

The Prime Minister assured the Senate that he was still guided by the considerations he had in mind when he formed a broad-based Government after ZANU (PF) had won the elections.

More land

Relating the progress of the exercise to resettle refugees and other war-displaced people, he said the Government still needed more land and more funds to acquire that land.

The Government would take such physical steps as it deemed fit to redress the disparity in land distribution, but the basic remedy remained that of well-planned, accelerated economic development.

"Our people must own and control their resources for this is the surest way in which those resources can be ex-

ploited at their disposal for use and investment in their interests.

Further, it is essential that the gap between the rich and poor, the landed class and the land-hungry peasants, the literate and the illiterate be bridged with speed," said Mr Mugabe.

The Government intended to extend programmes of free health and free education to include more people and a "more realistic wage structure" in all sectors would be worked out on the basis of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Income and Wages.

Mr Mugabe said that programmes being followed in the private and public sectors were more remedial than developmental. "Indeed they can be conceived as being aimed at the reconstruction and rehabilitation of both the infrastructural base and the human base for the future launching of a well-planned development programme."

FINANCE MINISTER NKALA CRITICIZES U.K. AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] London--Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, described Britain's 75-million sterling aid programme as a "pittance" and warned British companies they would regret failing to invest in his country.

Mr Nkala, who will lead the Zimbabwe delegation as it takes its place as the 141st member of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington next week, is attending the annual meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Bermuda.

In an interview with the Daily Express city editor, Roy Assesohn, Mr Nkala said Zimbabwe was hoping for big loans from the IMF and World Bank.

"Interest rates are so high that we cannot afford to borrow in the markets," he said.

"Even if we could afford to come to London to borrow, I would not wish to do so. My views are checked by others, but I would want to avoid the British. It's a psychological thing.

"The British have an obligation first and foremost to help us. But it is a waste of time asking the Tory Government for aid.

"The £75 million which the British Government is providing over the next three years is a pittance. We are going to have to get help from the IMF and World Bank," he said.

Mr Nkala also pointed out that unlike German, French and other companies, British groups had shown little or no interest in investing in Zimbabwe.

"Companies in the United Kingdom are being influenced by the negative attitude of the politicians and the Press. British companies will regret this one day," he said.

The Confederation of British Industry reacted with surprise to the report of Mr Nkala's comments.

A spokesman for the CBI said: "We would not agree that British companies have shown little interest in Zimbabwe--the numbers which have gone out there this year disproves it.

"Many of our members are taking a hard look at Zimbabwe but investment decisions are not taken overnight."

So far the biggest public commitment to investment in Zimbabwe has been by the multinational mining group, Rio Tinto-Zinc. In April it announced the injection of £5 million for expansion of its Zimbabwean operations.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE-ROMANIA CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Saul Ndlovu]

[Text]

BUCHAREST

PRESIDENT BANANA and his Romanian host, President Nicolae Ceausescu, have signed an agreement that their countries should co-operate, economically, technically, scientifically and culturally.

The official Romanian news agency Agerpress said: "The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Canaan Sodindo Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, concluded on September 23."

During the last round of talks, the two Presidents agreed to collaborate "ever more strongly on political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes, to intensify and diversify their co-operation in production, to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples."

STRUGGLE

"They expressed their belief that in keeping with the decisions made, Romania and Zimbabwe

would co-operate ever more closely in the world arena, firmly supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against any form of domination and oppression, for freedom, independence and social progress, actively contributing to the establishment of a climate of peace, detente, security and co-operation in Europe, Africa and in the World."

President Banana was yesterday morning received by some 16 000 cheering and clapping students and lecturers at Bucharest's Polytechnical Institute.

The Zimbabwean Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman arrived in the Romanian capital last night to join in the top-level discussions.

CHINAMANO CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF TRIBAL BARRIERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

GWELO.

THE former guerrilla armies of ZANLA and ZIPRA should not be segregated from each other when they are temporarily resettled in urban areas. Patriotic Front vice-president Mr Joshua Chinamano said yesterday.

The young people of Zimbabwe no longer wanted to be divided along tribal lines, Mr Chinamano told 3000 people at a PF rally at the Risco Stadium, Torwood, near Redcliff.

"Maybe the older people still want to be divided into tribes, but the young do not. We hope the leaders of the army will see sense and take into account the national character which we all fought for," he said.

"They should divide these people so that we have ZANLA and ZIPRA in Bulawayo and ZANLA and ZIPRA in Salisbury. This is the only way to build one nation."

Mr Chinamano also stressed that the accommodation of troops in urban areas should only be temporary—the Government must find money to build proper barracks for them soon.

In an address which underlined the need for

a "true" Zimbabwean nationalism transcending tribal and factional boundaries the PF vice-president had harsh words for those who were not heeding the Government's call for reconciliation.

He cited a number of instances where ZANU (PF) supporters were said to have violated the peace, and one instance where ZIPRA forces had taken up arms without orders to do so.

ZVOBGO WARNS ON ELECTION VIOLENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday warned that he would not hesitate to cancel elections in any area where there would be violence or intimidation of candidates in the November local government elections.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Salisbury at which he announced that lodgers in former African townships would have until Friday to register as voters in the election.

Mr Zvobgo said: "I want the message to go across to everybody concerned that there can be no intimidation of violence to win these elections."

The forces of law and order would ensure that trouble-makers were locked up.

There have been some incidents in Bulawayo for example, where ZAPU [illegible] members ransacking the ZANU (PF) office destroyed thousands of completed ZANU (PF) registration forms thereby making it impossible for them to vote. Fortunately, we have extended the date to enable them to register again.

If he was forced to cancel the election, the existing local urban councils would be kept in operation while district councils would have to be run from Salisbury. He did not think, however, that the level of the current unrest would force the cancellation or collapse of the elections. In fact, he expected a high turnout.

"There have been suggestions of an 80 percent turnout. There is so much interest in them that we will regret having introduced party politics into local government," said the Minister.

In response to the Prime Minister's appeal for leaders of both parties to educate their members on the need for peace, ZANU (PF) was holding meetings urging its members to exercise restraint and respect other parties rights to free speech and assembly, he said.

Chiweshe

Mr Zvobgo announced that elections would be held in Chiweshe tribal area on October 10 and that nominations for Salisbury's Wards 2 and 3 had already been submitted.

There would be no election in Ward 1 as ZANU (PF) had sailed through unopposed.

Dates of polling in other places would be announced "well in advance so that no one points a finger at me alleging private elections," he said.

On the new deadline for the registration of lodgers, Mr Zvobgo said that those who failed to submit their completed forms by 4 p.m. on Friday will not be eligible to vote.

CSO: 4420

ZVOBGO DENIES 'HERALD' IS MUZZLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government had no intention of muzzling the Herald as long as it was responsible and supported the Government where the national interest was at stake, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Salisbury he did not mind that the Herald attacked ZANU (PF) as a party or the programmes that it wanted to put across.

"But where there are national programmes — Government schemes that have profound implications for development, for peace, for reconstruction — we expect the paper to be constructive and to act responsibly."

The Government had allowed the Herald maximum freedom, but it had been muzzled for 18 years and did not know how to handle that freedom.

"Let them be responsible, sensitive to the national interest and they will find this Government has no interest in interfering with them."

Mr Zvobgo, who is the ZANU (PF) publicity secretary, accused the Herald of behaving irrespon-

sibly recently, "particularly in respect of the Chitungwiza situation".

The Government had taken note of Herald reports about incidents involving guerillas in Mrewa.

"We said we hear you. This is a good thing. We do not want farmers to start leaving that area. We proceeded to make arrangements to have the guerillas moved out of there."

But when the Government announced the men would be moved to Chitungwiza, the Herald was "seeking out opponents" despite "overwhelming support" for the scheme.

The Herald had been opposed to moving the guerillas to Chitungwiza, but had offered no suggestions as to what should be done with them. "This is what I call an irresponsible view," said Mr Zvobgo.

"We are not spoiling for a fight with the Herald. Of course we could ban them if we want, or muzzle them like they have been muzzled in the past."

"But this Government finds that distasteful," the Minister said.

MP QUERIES WORKING OF COALITION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Patriotic Front Parliamentary Chief Whip, Mr Sidney Malunga, yesterday questioned the working of the coalition Government saying ZANU (PF) had projected itself as a party at the expense of the National Government.

Speaking to 5 000 party supporters at Magwegwe Primary School, Mr Malunga attacked the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation for broadcasting "partisan propaganda", and warned that this practice would have "counter-productive results".

"The question is: Is the coalition Government working or is it just nominal? Up until now it has not been honoured to the letter because there is a blatant tendency of projecting ZANU (PF) as a party."

"ZBC and other mass

media are national property and as such they must serve the masses of Zimbabwe as a whole."

Mr Malunga, who is MP for Matabeleland North, said there was a "disturbing piece of information" that ZANU (PF) members and supporters applying for civil service jobs had to fill in a party form in addition to the Public Service Commission form.

"If indeed this is true, then the objective is to select only ZANU (PF) applicants. I call upon the Minister of Public Service to investigate the matter and correct it."

Many people from both inside and outside the country had responded to advertisements for civil service posts.

Mr Malunga said many people were doubtful about whether the forthcoming local government elections would be fair.

DIESEL FUEL PROBLEM BEING SOLVED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PROBLEMS with the rail transport of diesel fuel were being overcome, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced yesterday.

In a statement the Ministry said it wished to dispel public concern "of availability and supply of fuel and said oil was being imported to meet "all normal demands" for the time of the year.

However, as a temporary measure to prevent panic-buying or stockpiling attempts, oil marketing companies had been told to supply the fuel to customers at "normal take-off levels for this time of the year" and not to exceed these.

The full statement said: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry wishes to dispel any concern held by the public in regard to diesel fuel availability and supplies.

There have been certain temporary problems associated with rail tank-car movements, but these pro-

blems are now being overcome. The position is that diesel is being imported in sufficient quantities to meet all normal demands at this time of the year, including additional seasonal demands by the agricultural industry.

However, it will take some time before the stock position of diesel in the country is at a comfortable level and it is essential that users of diesel do not resort to any panic buying or attempt to stockpile.

Accordingly, as a temporary measure, the oil companies have been instructed to supply diesel to their customers at their normal off-take levels for this time of the year and not to supply in excess of these levels.

The Ministry asks the public to co-operate fully in the matter so as to avoid any situation where some customers could not be supplied at all.

The public can be assured that, at normal off-take levels, there is enough diesel for all users.

OIL BUYING SYSTEM COMPLETELY REORGANIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Martin Rushmore]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S oil buying system has been completely re-organised, leading to a more streamlined operation. South African rail problems have affected diesel supplies, a government source said yesterday. However, fuel stocks should increase from now.

The Government buying company, GENTA, has been wound up and the five oil organisations have joined forces to form the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium with Mr Jerry Musson of Shell the temporary manager.

The source confirmed yesterday that diesel stocks had dropped because of the shortage of rail trucks in South Africa which was having to move much greater quantities of agricultural and mining products.

FARMERS

"The problems for us began in August", he said "when there were delays in the movement of petrol. We concentrated on building up our petrol stocks after that but at the expense of diesel.

"The situation has been aggravated by consumers, including farmers, ordering bigger quantities."

The Government official said there would be no problems in meeting demand provided consumers did not take fright and try to stockpile.

"Stocks of diesel should build up from now on, as the pressures ease on the South African transport system. The difficulties in supply have definitely been because of technical problems and there has been no political pressure."

Mr Musson was in South Africa recently and talked to heads of the oil companies as well as Sasol and Natref. As a result of the discussions the transport system to Zimbabwe has been considerably streamlined.

The country is still buying on the spot market, as the price is lower than for contract deals.

This is because there is an over supply in the spot market, in turn caused by a drop in consumption in Europe which has been experiencing a very wet summer.

Zimbabwe avoids buying from South Africa as much as possible because that country's price equalisation charge makes it more expensive.

"At the moment there is the crazy situation of the spot market being cheaper than the contract market, but when there is an under supply the prices will shoot up. Then we will have to look at entering the long-term market," the official said.

DESTRUCTION

It is not known how much of an effect the Iran-Iraq conflict will have on world supplies, which will certainly be affected to some extent following the destruction of the refinery at Abadan. It is thought the West has stockpiled enough to be self-sufficient for three months.

An executive of an oil company in Salisbury said: "After that it's anybody's guess as to what will happen. I am certain the spot market will be in complete turmoil."

COMPANY IMPORTS STEEL FURNACE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A NEW method of stainless steel casting has been introduced into Zimbabwe and a Salisbury company hopes to be able to export stainless steel components soon.

Although the method is new in Zimbabwe it has been used in other parts of the world for many years and is known under three basic names - hot metal pouring, investment casting and precision casting.

Stainless Steel Castings of Salisbury has imported a 150 000 unit furnace from the United States to produce small stainless steel components for the local and international market.

Managing director Mr D. F. Eburne says the company is concentrating on the production of items such as golf-club heads, yacht and boat fittings, riding bits, bottle washing machine components, pump and covers and couplings.

A 10-year stockpile of stainless steel and metal scrap has provided the company with about 400 tonnes of stainless steel which is consumed by the induction furnace at the rate of 100 kg per hour.

The liquid stainless steel is poured into a ceramic mould at a temperature of about 1400°C and is left to cool down before the stainless steel components can be separated from the hardened ceramic mould.

Export potential is good, says Mr Eburne, but he does not expect to compete with the more established industries overseas and in South Africa. Yacht and boat fittings, for example, are in demand all over the world and he expects to find a market for various small stainless steel items.

"The next stage in our development will be to make our own stainless steel from local materials such as chrome, nickel, manganese and iron, but this will be used for the manufacturing of stainless steel components and not for the manufacture of stainless steel sheeting," said Mr Eburne.

Apart from the importation of the induction furnace, everything involved in the production processes has been locally produced and on-the-job training has been given to the labour force, most of whom had never done similar work before.

GUTHRIE EXPANSION PLANS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

GUTHRIE CORPORATION, an international trading group is poised to make a rapid expansion of its activities in Zimbabwe.

Through its local subsidiary, Guthrie and Company (Pvt), the group has been established here since 1961 and made a variety of investments in agriculture, property and textiles.

Looking to expand investment in Zimbabwe the managing director, Mr Brian Igoe, told Business Herald this week that last year Guthrie and Company put \$250 000 last year into a new irrigation scheme at its Kinyere Estate near Norton. Further expenditure of \$150 000 has been earmarked in 1980 on establishing a prime dairy herd on a 600 ha estate.

But that is just a beginning.

Mr Igoe said that Guthrie Trading UK had acquired a 50 percent stake in Booker Merchants, a subsidiary of another

leading house. Booker Merchants, and this subsidiary, was now importing textiles, steel and foodstuffs into Zimbabwe.

While there is a shortage of textiles in this country Kinyere Textiles (Pvt), in which Guthrie and Company has a 20 percent holding, should benefit considerably from this new tie.

The new link with Booker Merchants should bring widespread benefits to manufacturers in Zimbabwe. With links in many African countries Guthrie aims to market locally-produced goods through these outlets, added Mr Igoe.

One possibility is pharmaceuticals. Negotiations are currently being held with CAPS to handle that group's products in Nigeria.

The talks were confirmed by a CAPS spokesman but he said his com-

pany was negotiating with a number of other possible agents in the Nigerian market.

Guthrie and Company said Mr Igoe, were also hoping to sell locally manufactured poultryfeed to Mauritius as well as dairy produce, clothing, and other foodstuffs. Mauritians are almost wholly dependent upon South African and Australian imports, he said.

With these expansion plans in mind, Mr Igoe did not rule out Guthrie taking over already established local companies to provide a firmer base for the group's activities.

Last year Guthrie Corporation and its subsidiary or associate companies had a combined turnover of £237 million (\$400 million) and made profits of £27.5 million (\$40 million).

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY SYSTEM 'VITAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

THE electrification of Zimbabwe's railway system is a vital link in the development of the country's communications network.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe has already launched its programme to convert busy sections of the railway line to 25kV AC electric operation.

The first stage is the electrification of the Dabuka (near Gwelo) to Salisbury main line, a distance of 355 km. This project — estimated at a cost of about \$20 million — is expected to be completed early in 1983.

Mr N. Lee, PTC project engineer (electrification), said this type of electric railway system causes high levels of interference in neighbouring telecommunications overhead lines and underground cables.

Illustrating the problem, Mr Lee said one had

to consider the power levels utilised by electric railways and by telecommunications systems.

"Electric locomotives are typically rated in millions of watts," he explained, "while telecommunications signals are often of the order of one thousandth of one watt."

"If there is any form of coupling between these two systems, the small telecommunications signal can be swamped by unwanted interference."

Mr Lee said the PTC was now carrying out a \$5 million programme to immunise telecommunications circuits between Salisbury and Dabuka against the effects of electric operation of this section of the railway.

The programme had been drawn up to make maximum use of local resources and to suit the geographical and technical features of the telecommunications network in Zimbabwe.

The measures to be taken include placing certain cables inside locally-

made steel pipes and the local design and manufacture of a new type of party line to work over carrier channels.

Mr Lee said the urban telecommunications network would continue to use existing techniques and would be screened from interference where necessary.

He added "in rural areas near electric railways, sophisticated new techniques have to be applied to overcome the interference problem. Interference from AC electric railways will be particularly severe in Zimbabwe because the high resistivity soils common here result in high levels of induction."

Added to which, he said, the telecommunications signalling systems used here were generally sensitive to interference.

The problem was compounded by the historical growth of rural development along the line of the railways.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVES STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by G.K. Ikiara: "The Co-operative Alternative--A Search for Zimbabwe's Rural Strategy"]

[Text]

CO-OPERATIVES are among the many tonics being prescribed by planners to get the ailing subsistence economies producing efficiently. In this article written for *Business Herald*, Mr G. K. Ikiara, an economics lecturer at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, discusses his country's experience and the relevance of the co-operative movement in Zimbabwe's future.

THE commitment of the new Zimbabwean Government to rapid rural development is self-evident.

What is still being hotly debated, is the most effective strategy of achieving this in the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible cost in terms of Zimbabwe's scarce national resources.

This issue was raised by many participants of the Economic Symposium organised by the Zimbabwe Economic Society earlier this month at the University of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe leaders have already made it clear that they are committed to a socialist system in their efforts to lift the standard of living of the majority of Zimbabweans.

However, the details of how this general policy pronouncement is going to

be applied practically is not clear. Observers are especially interested in the form of land policy and economic organisation which are going to be adopted.

These issues are very important in the process of economic growth and development because they determine, to a large extent, the incentive and motivation systems in an economy.

Experience of many countries has shown the central role played by the

incentive mechanism within an economy.

China is a good example after almost 30 years of neglecting and even suppressing individual motivation and incentives in the productive process. The Chinese Government is now reported to be trying very hard to devise an effective system to allow individual incentives.

On the other hand, allowing the economy to be wholly controlled by individual whims or in-

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One of these problems was exploitation of workers by employers, both local and international, and the unequal distribution of national product and hence the perpetuation of economic and political domination by a few groups of organisations.

It is thus clear that rapid rural development in Zimbabwe will need a strategy which avoids such extremes, that is, a strategy which avoids both rigid centralisation of the means of production at all levels and abuse of uncontrolled laissez-faire type of production.

When Kenya achieved independence 17 years ago, she was faced with the same type of problems which face Zimbabwe now. She declared that she was going to follow a policy of "African Socialism" as her strategy of economic development.

This policy was never really vigorously pursued and Kenya eventually evolved a mixed type of economic organisation where a strong private sector has co-existed with a fast-growing public sector. Individual land ownership with registered title deeds had been adopted as the country's land policy.

In the area of rural development, two forces have had a lot of influence. These are the co-operative type of economic organisation in the rural areas and the "harambee" or self-help spirit in the rural areas.

These two factors, while retaining individual incentives, have helped foster a stronger and wider social cohesion, co-operation and participation in economic development process.

The importance of co-operative movement in the efforts to raise the standard of living of Kenyan rural areas cannot be

overemphasised. Its role was prominent quite early in the post-independence era and this has continued up to the present.

IMPROVING

The growth of the co-operative movement in Kenya has been very impressive. By 1979 there were over 1400 active co-operative societies in the country, with a total membership of about a million, and directly or indirectly affecting about 5 million people in the country. In other words about 34 percent of the Kenyan population is somehow associated with the co-operative movement.

Co-operatives have played many and diverse roles in the country. They have been mainly involved in the provision of goods and services to the members. Such goods and services include provision of fertilisers, insecticides, large farm machinery, seedlings, credit facilities for agricultural production, agricultural extension services, marketing services — domestic and export — import services, processing, education and training, savings and investment, etc. However, the majority of Kenyan co-operative societies deal with agricultural marketing, whose turnover was as high as K£108 million in 1977, for instance.

By 1979, the co-operatives movement had acquired a substantial control over the major cash crops in Kenya grown on smallholdings. For instance, co-operatives controlled about 50 percent of the total volume of coffee production; about 80 percent of the country's cotton crop, almost 90 percent of pyrethrum production; and over 80 percent of the marketed milk production.

It is self-evident from this kind of data that the weight of co-operative production in the country's foreign exchange earnings and supply of essential commodities in the domestic market has been immense.

The history of the co-operative movement in Kenya can be traced quite far back. The growth of the movement, especially among Africans, started taking roots mainly after the Second World War.

Before this, the colonial governments had tended to neglect co-operative organisations as an important vehicle for rural development. After the war, this colonial attitude changed.

More attention was then directed to the field of agricultural development and this led to a positive change towards co-operative development. This and other factors contributed to the substantial growth of the movement during that period.

After independence, the growth of co-operatives was greatly facilitated by the Government, which embraced co-operative movement as a crucial policy instrument for mobilising and actively involving the ordinary Kenyan in the development process.

It was also during this post-independence era that multi-purpose, farm-purchase co-operatives for buying and exploiting formerly white settler-owned large farms were formed.

DIVERSIFIED

As noted earlier, the co-operative movement has since grown and diversified its activities. There are now co-operatives engaged in all activities including production, processing and marketing of a large number of products — farm, livestock and others.

Then during the early period, Kenyan small-scale farmers had recognised the advantages of economies of scale which could be achieved through co-operation. These

economies of scale could be enjoyed in many areas of economic activity, such as reduction of overhead costs in transportation, storage, marketing, accounting and management, purchase inputs, etc.

Another motivating factor in the growth of the co-operative movement in those early days, and even today, was to devise a form of organisation which removed or reduced exploitation of small farmers by middlemen in the cash crop marketing and input purchasing system.

The growth of the co-operative movement, however, has not been without problems and in Zimbabwe were to adopt co-operative organisation as a tool of rural development, she would need to be aware of these problems.

Kenyan development planners have identified two major constraints facing growth of co-operatives in the country. The 1979-83 plan says: "The most serious constraint to further growth of the co-operative movement is an internal one, that is, the shortage of qualified and experienced personnel needed to carry out accounting and management functions".

To deal with this problem, the Ministry of Co-operative Development in Kenya has decided to be involved in the control and supervision of many co-operatives. But of late, the

Ministry has failed to take quick and firm action against co-operative officials found to have mismanaged or stolen co-operative funds.

This has been causing great concern as far as the future of the co-operative movement is concerned. So long as no action or relatively very light action is taken against offenders, co-operative officials will be tempted to engage in activities harmful to the movement.

The other constraint facing the co-operative movement according to the Development Plan is

an external one: the lack of or inadequate and/or appropriate technology for the typically small-scale co-operative enterprises, coupled with the lack of properly functioning extension and information services, limited transportation, storage, processing, repair and service facilities.

While the seriousness of these external constraints cannot be under-rated, the problem presented by the internal constraints deserves more urgent attention from the Government if the mutual trust essential for growth of co-operative movement is to be restored.

Several measures to help enhance confidence and trust in the co-operative movement in Kenya have been suggested. These measures could also be relevant to Zimbabwe if co-operative organisation of production is adopted.

First and foremost, all co-operative officials suspected of any type of mismanagement should be promptly taken to a court of law. If found guilty, heavy deterrent sentences should be imposed.

The Government should be more intensively involved in the management, accounting and auditing of co-operatives' account records. This is especially important in the early stages when there is usually a major shortage of qualified personnel to perform these vital functions.

INDEPENDENT

In a related long-term measure, the Ministry of Co-operative Development should step up the training of personnel to be deployed to all the co-operative societies. The accounting and auditing bodies should be sufficiently independent so as to avoid collusion of accountants and auditors, a problem which has been noted in several co-operatives in Kenya, leading to demoralisation of the co-operative members.

The Government must ensure maximum practice

of democracy in co-operative movement. In some cases, co-operative officials are not properly elected; they are merely handpicked by a single or a few influential members of the co-operative society. Whenever this happens, the officials are no longer representatives of the majority but mere rubber stamps to serve the interests of a few.

Some of the people central in the problems of co-operatives are, in many cases, prominent local politicians, often involving the area Member of Parliament. These people have a lot of influence and are able to cover their misdeeds in the co-operatives for a long time.

A way should be devised to minimise political influence of the running of co-operatives. If necessary, there should be a rule prohibiting prominent politicians from serving in any official capacity in the local co-operative society or union.

Another measure which could yield large dividends is the provision of a Government-appointed representative in the committee of every society. This official would ensure that any measure taken is arrived at in the right way and that it is to the interest of the co-operative members.

If possible, all decisions involving purchase of inputs, investments, etc. should be taken by all members in a general meeting so that costs and benefits of the action are openly discussed.

All the major purchases of a co-operative should be done through a tender system so as to avoid situations where co-operative officials award themselves, their relatives or their friends the duties of supplying inputs and services needed by the co-operative.

Such methods have been grossly misused in some co-operative societies in Kenya; consequently, such co-operatives have lost a lot of money through overpricing of goods and

services by the co-operatives. To ensure that the tender system is not defeated by unscrupulous officials, the Government-appointed representatives in the co-operative must be present in all the tender committee meetings.

SEMINARS

The Ministry of Co-operative Development should organise frequent seminars of all co-operative members of a particular society and teach them their right in the movement and how to go about achieving maximum benefits from these rights. Such seminars should serve to enhance the overall awareness of the members.

Delays in paying members sometimes running into months, and underpayment defeat the objective of raising the living standards of the co-operative members. To avoid these the Government should be intimately involved in most of the affairs of the co-operative societies.

The above suggestions show that there are many imaginative curative and protective measures that governments can institute in a more comprehensive and actively involved co-operative strategy. The importance of such a strategy in order to restore or enhance the trust and confidence vital for a smooth and fast growth of co-operative movement in any country cannot be overstressed.

Co-operative organisation is clearly a highly potential form of pro-

duction, processing and marketing of the crops grown in the rural smallholdings, not to mention its effectiveness in other forms of economic activities.

It is equally clear from this discussion that the co-operative movement is confronted by many problems, which could easily be tackled by a committed Government leadership and control — Zimbabwe could learn from these kind of experiences so that co-operative movement can proceed without major hindrances.

As was mentioned earlier, the Harambee Spirit has proved a highly effective tool in Kenya's rural development since independence. Kenya's high performance in generating domestic savings and investment can to a large extent be attributed to the Harambee Spirit which helped to mobilise domestic resources for investment.

Harambee literally means "pulling together" and the word was popularised as a slogan in the whole country by the founding father of the Kenyan nation — President Jomo Kenyatta — immediately after independence.

It has since become a very important driving force and local communities have initiated many projects such as schools, dispensaries, piped water, roads and churches by pooling their own resources without necessarily waiting for central Government to take action.

In some cases, the Government has later on taken over such projects so as to run them more efficiently and also reduce the burden on the local communities. A disadvantage of these kind of programmes is that they are unco-ordinated and may lead to considerable duplication of effort especially in neighbouring communities.

Harambee contributions are usually in the form of voluntary unpaid labour as well as cash contributions to purchase materials for construction to projects.

In 1964, the value of Harambee self-help projects was estimated to be only K10.7 million and by 1972 it had grown to K13.1 million — a growth rate of over 20 percent per annum. During 1964-72 period, about 8300 projects on the Harambee basis had been completed or in progress. Harambee efforts have intensified even further since 1972, especially in construction of institutes of technology.

Co-operative Movement and "Harambee" spirit have significantly transformed the Kenyan rural areas in the last 17 years, with minimal supervision from the central Government. This has reduced delays and other bureaucratic problems associated with centralisation of decision-making machinery.

It would be worthwhile for Zimbabwean people to have these factors among the alternatives to be considered in the evolution of a national development strategy, especially for rural areas.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BATTLE-RAVAGED MT DARWIN DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Colin Blair]

[Text]

THE challenge of reconstruction in one of Zimbabwe's longest-suffering districts during the war has taken a new turn.

After the confusion of conflict and through the early difficulties of planning, Government officials have discovered that the Mount Darwin district was not as hard-hit by the war as many people believed.

The District Commissioner, Mr P. R. Williams, said last week.

"We have received a vote of \$150 000 to repair war damage and restore civil administration in the district. Our roads, schools, cattle dips and clinics came through the war comparatively well and we are better off than some neighbouring districts such as Ripon."

The reconstruction programme in the far north-eastern corner of the country is making solid headway.

The DC shares responsibility for road maintenance with the Ministry of Roads in his area.

While Ministry workmen are busy repairing and grading the main access route to the Valley Farm, his men are building

causeways and bridges on an important internal access road through the Gaudaya T.T. to Pachana — a name synonymous with the war.

When I visited the work gang last week they were building a large concrete causeway near the former Chiwanda keep.

"After the ceasefire the former guerrillas were very helpful in lifting scores of anti-personnel mines from district roads, particularly those leading to Mukumbura," said Mr Williams.

But mines are still a problem in the district, particularly along the border minefield. Mr Williams said locals at Mukumbura had blown themselves up while trying to find water in the Zambesi riverbed.

In another incident a Roads Department grader detonated 10 anti-personnel mines with its blade and wheels on one stretch of road and had to be withdrawn.

During a short tour of the district I saw people had mostly elected to build new homes outside the confines of the former protected villages which dotted the area.

Some have built them only a stone's throw away from the diamond mesh

leaves of the trees, which usually have water readily accessible. But the transformation from last year, when I was last in the area, is dramatic.

Although there has been an influx of returning refugees both from the cities and across the northern border, it has not been as significant as in other areas.

But the increased population has put even more pressure on available food supplies and Government welfare workers have been quick to truck in maize to supplement otherwise meagre diets.

"We did have reports that the people were forced to eat grass in the remote Mukond area beyond Rushinga but food supplies are getting into that area now," said Mr Williams.

At Marymount Mission, 120 km east of Mount Darwin, the government school has reopened and an Oxfam doctor is treating the local population.

Another clinic has reopened at Karanda Mission hospital in the Kandeysa TTL, which was also closed by the war and the DF's men have renovated another clinic which is awaiting staff and medical supplies before opening at Chuwanda.

Three trucks could be seen delivering seed maize for next season's crops of

maize, beans, cotton and groundnuts. Nearly 1,000 bags of fertilizer.

There was clear evidence of hectic preparations for the planting season later this year. Many TTL farmers were under the impression that the Government would send in tractors to do their ploughing but there is no definite plan for this on a wide scale.

The curtailment of tsetse fly control during the war meant the fly was able to advance from the border along the Ruya River, "but the invasion has not been as bad as we feared," said Mr Williams.

There have been unconfirmed reports of foot-and-mouth and anthrax outbreaks in the Kandeysa TTL and the Chesa Purchase area, he said, and veterinary workers were now back in these areas checking for disease.

With the return of peace to the area the district is preparing itself for the forthcoming District Council elections.

Mr Williams explained that recommendations had been sent to Salisbury for the establishment of separate councils in the M. Darwin and Rushinga areas. Elections will follow six weeks after the necessary warrants are issued by the Government.

Asked what the reac-

tion of the people had been to the end of hostilities, Mr Williams said: "I think everyone was very thankful to be able to leave the protected villages and return to their former homes and land to take up their old way of life."

"With the assistance they are receiving this year, and given an average rainy season, the current food shortage should disappear after the harvest because this is generally a good cropping area producing a mixture of food and cash crops."

But there is one problem standing in the way of a totally successful reconstruction programme.

The presence of former guerrillas at assembly points near Hova and Rushinga.

The last time district administration officials visited these two areas was in June.

Mr Williams said his men would not go into these areas until he could be assured of their safety.

Although he did not detail the problems caused by the assembly points, it was reported the week before last that a pilot taking government officials into the remote Mukumbura outpost, on the Mozambique border north-east of Mt Darwin, was badly assaulted by guerrillas based there.

SHORTAGE OF BEEF TO LAST UNTIL END OF YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The restriction of beef supplies to butchers throughout the country has been confirmed by Mr Tony Hall, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission.

In a statement yesterday, he said the Commission is unable to maintain the free supply of beef to its customers and "the shortage will persist at least until the end of the year."

Supplies of beef this week are being restricted to a quota of 100 percent of the average weekly purchases during June and July, he said.

Frozen beef will be included in the quota to maintain this level of allocation.

From Monday allocations to butchers for October will be restricted to a quota of 65 percent of average purchases during June and July.

"At this time of year there is a natural decline in the availability of slaughter stock and a beef shortage in this period is not uncommon.

"The present shortage has been accentuated by an increase in consumption coupled with a reduction in the supply of animals due to the effects of the war on the national beef herd," Mr Hall said.

In addition, producers were reluctant to penfeed animals for slaughter at that time of the year because of the recent increase in the cost of stockfeeds.

A proportion of potential slaughter animals was being held back so they could be finished off the grass in 1981.

"As a consequence, it is expected that the shortage of beef will persist at least until the end of the year, but variation in the percentage allocation to butchers will be introduced from time to time.

"Without the Commission having accumulated frozen stocks earlier this year the shortage would have been even more acute," Mr Hall said.

BRIEFS

EDESA IN BULAWAYO--An international development institute which opened an office in Salisbury recently is looking further afield to Bulawayo. Mr Gerald Raynor, the Zimbabwe chairman of EDESA (Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa) will visit Bulawayo on October 7 and 8. EDESA was set up in Zimbabwe to stimulate economic development by providing finance and technical help. People wanting to make appointments to see Mr Raynor in Bulawayo can contact him in Salisbury by telephoning 702603, or writing to P.O. Box 4738. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

BIRTH CONTROL CAMPAIGN--Gwelo--The Women's Institutes of Zimbabwe yesterday gave a unanimous vote of support for a campaign to make family planning more readily available. At its annual congress in the Catholic Cathedral Church Hall, Gwelo, the National Federation of Women's Institutes reaffirmed its policy of support for the Family Planning Association. And it urged all institutes "to use their energies, influence and resources to enable women to plan their families to the betterment of themselves, their families and the country." Delegates were told the population of Zimbabwe was increasing by 3.3 percent (or 230 000) a year. Seconding the resolution, Mrs Beatrice Tapfumaneyi, a nurse from Marandellas, said that half the population of Africa was aged under 15. "All these people need clothes, food, education, housing and employment," she said. "Limiting the size of families helps to avoid overcrowding and reduce the problems of poverty and welfare which the community has to pay for. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 13]

AFRICANIZATION OF BUSINESS--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai yesterday urged commerce and industry to recruit more blacks and to increase the rate of advancement of qualified Africans to senior positions. He said it was also necessary to maintain a high standard of efficiency and to satisfy the career aspirations of existing senior staff "who have accepted the policy of national reconciliation. At present the great majority of senior posts in both commerce and industry are filled by persons of one race. Obviously the services of these people are needed." The Minister said the tasks of resettlement, reconstruction and development would make great demands on the country's commercial and industrial sectors.

"It is the Government's belief that the black people of Zimbabwe must be afforded increasing opportunities of playing their full part in this development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1]

JAPANESE ROAD AID--The Japanese and Zimbabwean Government's yesterday signed a grant aid agreement for \$1.65 million to further the reconstruction of the country's rural roads. The agreement was signed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the Japanese charge d'affaires in Lusaka, Mr Kunio Kamoshida. The grant represents aid for reconstruction promised by the Japanese Government to Zimbabwe at the time of the independence celebrations in April. Dr Mangwende told Mr Kamoshida he hoped relations between the two countries would "improve and intensify" and that Zimbabwe could look forward to "further assistance in view of the magnitude of our problems." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 3]

NGANGAS, DOCTORS 'COMPLEMENTARY'--The Government does not intend to integrate traditional healers with Western medical practice, but hopes the two systems will complement each other, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said yesterday. When debate on the Government's health policies resumed in the Senate, Dr Mazorodze said wrong impressions had been gathered of the Ministry's intentions towards ngangas. No merging of traditional and modern practices was envisaged, but he stressed that traditional healers still had much to offer--particularly in solving psychological problems, reports Iana. "It is generally agreed even in medical circles that these traditional healers have got a lot to teach us, especially in the field of mental health," said the Deputy Minister in response to doubts expressed by Senator Mark Partridge. "Their cures cannot be dismissed in the lighthearted fashion the honourable Senator would like us to," said Dr Mazorodze. Dr Mazorodze appealed for a study of ngangas and the value of their methods to be made before they were "drowned by sophisticated propaganda-supported Western-type pharmaceutical practice." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1]

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